

THE YEAR OF HORROR



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**LATVIA
UNDER THE RULE OF BOLSHEVISM
1940/1941**

*THE ORIGINAL LATVIAN VERSION COMPILED BY:
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2024*

A year is an insignificant period of time in the life of a people, especially in secure, normal peacetime conditions, in which a nation builds up its life and prosperity calmly and undisturbed on the basis of historical development. On the other hand, the cruelest consequences of war, the worst times of hardship and plague cannot be more disastrous for a people than one year of Bolshevik rule - even in peacetime conditions.

The Latvian people, who were swept unprotected into the whirlwind of world upheavals and events, lived through a year under the yoke of Bolshevism, during which time they lost their independence and were finally forced to sacrifice countless human lives and great material values to bloodthirsty and rapacious Bolshevism. The present work is not only intended to present a narrower selection of testimonies that are particularly characteristic of Bolshevism, but mainly to pass them on to posterity and those who did not experience them as a vivid account of the terrible period that was survived. It should also be a serious warning to those who do not know Bolshevism or do not judge it correctly. The Latvian people not only have the right but also the duty to show the world the true face of Bolshevism, because they have experienced in their own flesh and blood the violence of this system of Jewish subhumanity.

A brief survey of the history of Latvia reveals that this country has always been characterised by the constant threat of danger from the East. On the one hand, Slavism threatened to biologically destroy the Latvian people; on the other, Russian imperialism, in its drive for exploitation and oppression, was intent on forcing this country completely under its yoke. The red hordes of Bolsheviks who broke into the country in 1919 also had the same ambition: to take the Baltic region away from the European cultural sphere and incorporate it into the East for good. However, this danger was recognised in time and the Freikorps and Baltic national army fought together with the Latvians to drive out the barbaric invaders.

But barely 20 years later, on 2 October 1939, the Latvian government, under pressure from the ultimate demands, was forced to conclude a treaty with the Soviet Union, granting it the right to assemble troops and establish naval bases and airfields on Latvian soil. This event alone sealed Latvia's fate. But the Bolshevik monster had now extended its tentacles westwards. Eight months after the treaty was signed, on 17 June 1940, Latvia was flooded by units of the Soviet army. This was the second incursion of the Bolsheviks into this country and an unmistakable threat to Germany and the whole of Europe. On 1 July 1941, eight days after the outbreak of war between Germany and the Soviet Union, the Bolshevik rule in Latvia came to an abrupt end thanks to the rapid victory of the German Wehrmacht.

This book shows in pictures, protocols and documents this one year of red rule in Latvia. If there is an opinion that it is easier to destroy than to build, there is no doubt that there is hardly a more skilful and mercilessly destructive force than Bolshevism. In the course of this one year, the Bolsheviks not only destroyed what the Latvian people had painstakingly won. Their destructive fury was also directed against everything that the whole of humanity had achieved in many years of labour and struggle. We need only mention the abolition of private property, the Bolshevisation of real estate, the expropriation of savings, the division of peasant farms, not to mention the fact that people were deprived of private initiative, their human rights were restricted or even abolished and all personal security was denied, with the individual social classes being set against each other in the name of the "dictatorship of the proletariat".

In order to understand how the Bolsheviks were able to achieve all this in the course of one year in a country that had been linked to European culture from time immemorial, one must realise that their methods were fundamentally based on cynical lies. For example, in the autumn of 1940, to reassure the peasants and the Latvian people as a whole, it was declared that no collective economy would be introduced in Latvia - with the intention of preventing the peasants from neglecting their economy and their possessions. Not only were the first kolkhozes founded in Friijahr, but sovkhoses and agricultural centres already existed.

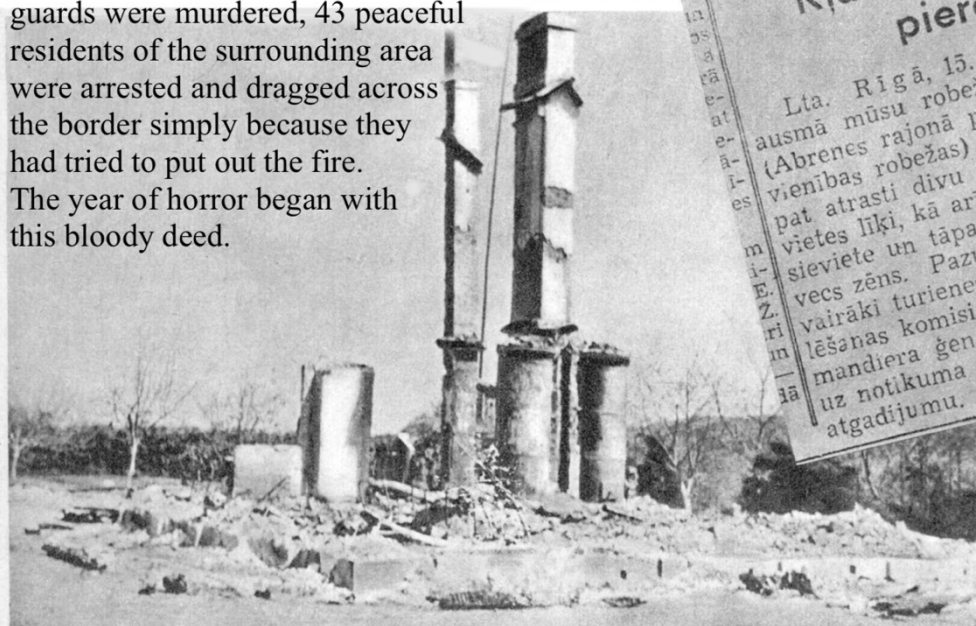
In realising their intentions, the Bolsheviks relied on cynical and arbitrary falsifications of the will of the people. Under harsh coercion and against their will, the Latvian people were forced to elect a Saeima (parliament), whose members expressed the "will of the people" by advocating the establishment of Soviet Latvia and annexation to the Soviet Union. Elsewhere, Latvian labour was forced to demand the death penalty for its own people.

Finally, it must be pointed out that one of the most dangerous and impressive means of Bolshevism was terror. In one year of Red rule, 1355 people were shot and 32,895 disappeared without trace. They were arrested and deported. Imagine what the loss of 34,250 people means for a nation that currently numbers less than 1.8 million!

As far as the circumstances of the arbitrary Jewish-Bolshevik power allowed, the Latvian people reacted to these acts of violence with a stark separation from everything that was Bolshevik and united more firmly in their national consciousness. The result was increased terror and hatred on the part of those in power. The Latvian people placed their only hope in the German Reich because, thanks to its position at the point of contact between Europe and the Bolshevik East, it had the opportunity to observe the true face of Bolshevism and to recognise the danger that Bolshevism represented not only for Germany but for the whole of Europe. It is well known that the outbreak of war between Germany and the Soviet Union saved the whole of Europe from the cruel fate suffered by the Latvian people and their neighbours at the last moment. The testimonies included in this collection give only a faint idea of the true face of Bolshevism. In order to get to know it from the ground up, one must experience the horrors of this system first-hand, as the Latvian people did. Mankind can be glad to have escaped this fate.

This is how it started...

On 15 June 1940, Latvian men and women had gathered gathered for a singing festival in Dünaburg. Nobody suspected that it was to be the last joyous folk festival. On the night of 14 June, a horde of armed Bolsheviks invaded Latvia and committed their first atrocity: a border guard's house was set on fire, several border guards were murdered, 43 peaceful residents of the surrounding area were arrested and dragged across the border simply because they had tried to put out the fire. The year of horror began with this bloody deed.

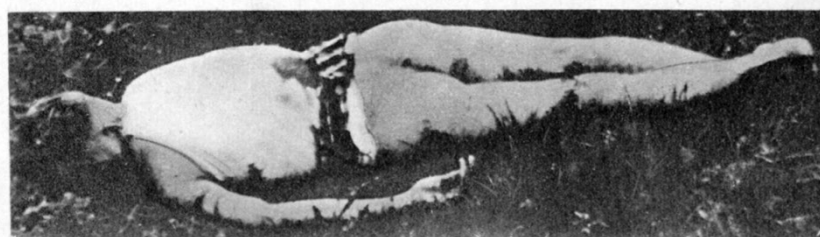
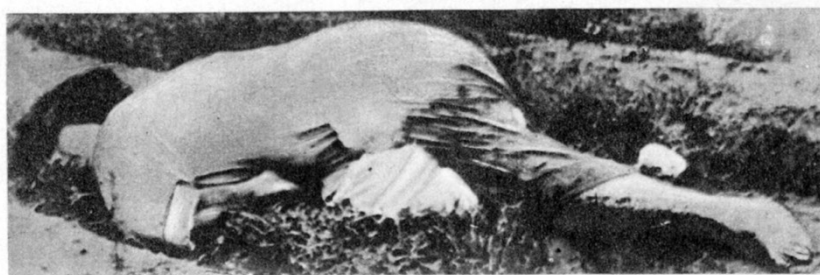


*The ruins of the border guard's house.
The charred corpse of the border guard Macitis.
The murdered wife of the border guard Purins.
The murdered border guard Beizaks.*

The public was informed of this atrocious attack by the press a few days later, with a short note from the Latvian Telegraph Agency on 15 June containing only the factual statement that a border guard's house in the village of Maslenki on the Latvian-Soviet border was set on fire at dawn on 15 June, two border guards and a woman were murdered, and another woman and a 14-year-old boy were found seriously wounded near the burnt house. 11 border guards and several inhabitants of the village were missing. A commission of enquiry headed by the commander of the border guard brigade, General Bolstein, had travelled to the scene of the crime to clarify the circumstances.

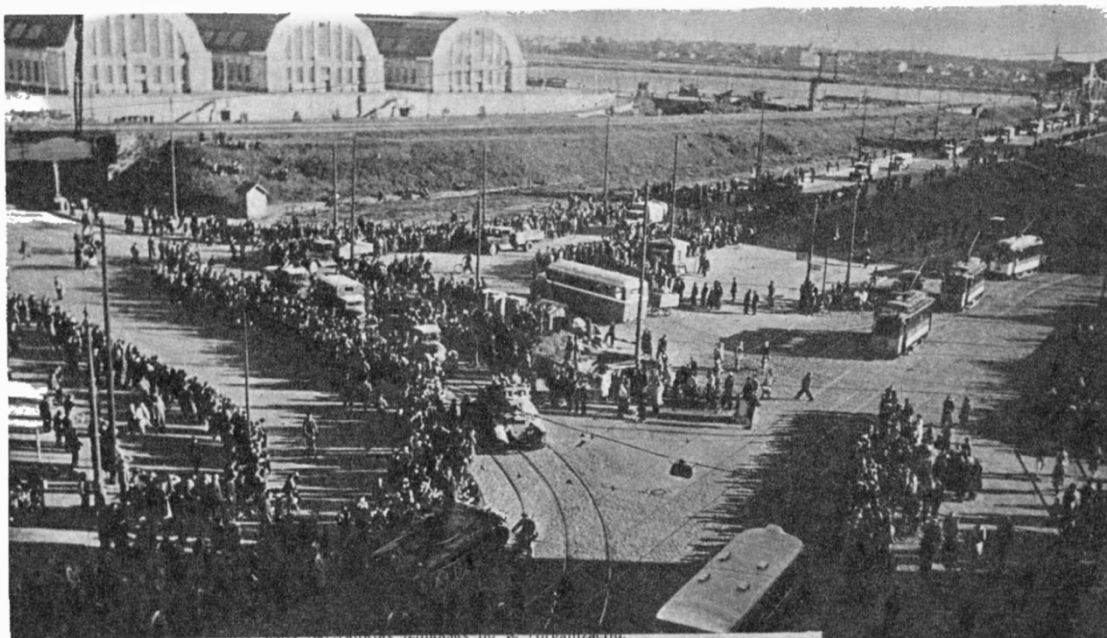
**Kļūmīgs atgadījums
pierožē**

Lta. Rīgā, 15. jūnijā. Sestdienas rītā ausmā mūsu robežsargu mītne Maslenkos (Abrenes robežas) atrasta nodedzināta. Tur vienības divu robežsargu un vienas sievietes liķi, kā arī vēl viena smagi ievainota sieviete un tāpat smagi ievainots 14 gadu vecs zēns. Pazuduši arī 11 robežsargi un vairāki turienes iedzīvotāji. Sevišķa izmeklēšanas komisija robežsargu brigades komandiera ģen. Bolšteina vadībā izbraukusi uz notikuma vietu, lai noskaidrotu kļūmīgo atgadījumu.



IN THE EARLY MORNING OF 17 JUNE 1940

numerous motorised units and tanks of the Soviet army crossed the eastern border of Latvia and made their way to the capital, which they reached at noon. The surprised inhabitants of Riga had nothing but a grim silence and hostile looks for the uninvited guests marching in long columns through the streets of the city.



Padomju Savienības valdības paziņojums Latvijas valdībai

Lta. Maskavā, 17. jūnijā. Publicēts šāds oficiāls TASS'a ziņojums par padomju-latviešu un padomju-igauņu attiecībām:

16. jūnijā PSRS tautas komisaru padomes priekšsēdētājs Molotovs valdības vārdā nodevis Latvijas sūtnim Kociņam sekojošu paziņojumu Latvijas valdībai:

Uz padomju valdības rīcībā esošā faktu materiāla un arī uz domu izmaiņas pamata, kas pēdējā laikā notika Maskavā starp PSRS tautas komisaru padomes priekšsēdētāju Molotovu un Lietuvas ministru prezidentu Merki, padomju valdība uzskata par konstatētu, ka Latvijas valdība ne tikai nav likvidējusi vēl pirms padomju-latviešu savstarpējās palīdzības pakta noslēgšanas radīto militārsavienību ar Igauniju, kas vērstas pret PSRS, bet arī to papildinājusi, pievienojot tai savienību Lietuvai, un cenšas levīlīt tajā arī Somiju.

Līdz padomju - latviešu savstarpējās palīdzības pakta noslēgšanai 1939. gada rudenī padomju valdība vēl varēja skatīties caur pirkstiem uz tādās militārsavienības pastāvēšanu, kaut gan tā pēc būtības runāja pretim agrāk noslēgtajam PSRS un Latvijas neuzbrukšanas pakтам. Bet pēc padomju - latviešu savstarpējās palīdzības pakta noslēgšanas padomju valdība uzskata pret PSRS vērstas militārsavienības pastāvēšanu starp Latviju, Igauniju un Lietuvu ne tikai par nepieļaujamu un neciešamu, bet arī par dziļi bīstamu un draudošu PSRS robežu drošībai.

Padomju valdība rēķināsies ar to, ka pēc padomju - latviešu savstarpējās palīdzības pakta noslēgšanas Latvijas izstāšanās no militārsavienības ar citām Baltijas valstīm un likvidēta šī militārsavienība būs nepieciešama, lai vietā Latvijas kopā ar citām Baltijas valstīm nodarbojoties ar sugsmīnētās militārsavienības atdarināšanu un paplašināšanu, par ko liecina tādi fakti, kā divu siepenu trīs Baltijas valstu konferencē, kas notika 1939. gada decembrī un 1940. gada martā, lai formāli leivoidotu paplašināto militārsavienību ar Igauniju un Lietuvu, Latvijas, Igaunijas un Lietuvas valdības noteikumiem.

nijas un Lietuvas ģenerālštābu sakaru pastiprināšana, ko dara slepenībā no PSRS, speciala militārās Baltijas antantes preses organa radīšana 1940. gada februārī — „Revue Baltique”, ko izdod angļu, franču un vācu valodās Tallinā, un tamlīdzīgi.

Visi šie fakti runā par to, ka Latvijas valdība rupji pārkāpusi padomju - latviešu savstarpējās palīdzības pakta, kurš aizliedz abām pusēm „noslēgt jebkādas savienības vai piedalīties koalīcijās, kas vērstas pret vienu no līgumslēdzējiem pusēm” (līguma 4. pants). Šī padomju - latviešu savstarpējās palīdzības pakta rupji pārkāpšana no Latvijas valdības puses notiek tai laikā, kad Padomju Savienība vedusi un turpina vest augstākā mērā labvēlīgu, noteikti prolatvisku politiku, punktuāli izpildidama visas padomju - latviešu savstarpējās palīdzības pakta prasības. Padomju valdība atrod, ka tādu stāvokli tālāk vairs nevar paciest, PSRS valdība uzskata par pilnīgi nepieciešamu un neatliekamu sekojošo: 1) nekavējoties sastādīt Latvijā tādu valdību, kas būtu spējīga un gatava nodrošināt padomju - latviešu savstarpējās palīdzības pakta godīgu izvešanu dzīvē; 2) bez kavēšanas nodrošināt padomju karaspēka daļu brīvību ielaidšanu Latvijas teritorijā, lai tās novietotu Latvijas svarīgākajos centros tāda skaitā, kas būtu pietiekams, lai nodrošinātu PSRS un Latvijas savstarpējās palīdzības pakta realizāšanu iespēju un novērstu varbūtējus provokatoriskus aktus pret padomju garnizonu Latvijā.

Padomju valdība uzskata šo prasību izpildīšanu par to elementāro noteikumu, bez kura nav iespējams pāņākt padomju - latviešu savstarpējās palīdzības pakta godīgu un lojālu izpildīšanu.

Vēl vakar sūtnis Kociņš nodevis

atbildi, kurā paziņota Latvijas valdības piekrišana padomju valdības noteikumiem.

PSRS tautas komisaru padomes priekšsēdētājs Molotovs 16. jūnijā nodevis igauņu sūtnim Rei paziņojumu Igaunijas valdībai, kurš ir analoģisks paziņojumam Latvijas valdībai. Vēl vakar sūtnis Rei nodevis atbildi, kurā paziņota arī igauņu valdības piekrišana padomju valdības noteikumiem.

Tallinā publicēts šāds oficiāls paziņojums: „PSRS valdība svētdien, 16. jūnijā, iesniegusi igauņu valdībai prasības, kuru mērķis ir nodrošināt savstarpējās palīdzības pakta izpildīšanu starp Igauniju un Pad. Savienību. Igaunu valdība valsts prezidenta vadītā sēdē šīs prasības pieņēmusi un to paziņojusi padomju valdībai. Sakarā ar to igauņu valdība iesniegusi atkāpšanās lūgumu, ko valsts prezidents pieņēmis. Tai pašā laikā viņš spēris vajadzīgos solus jaunas valdības sastādīšanai. Uz vienošanās pamata ar PSRS valdību padomju karaspēks novietosies dažādos Igaunijas centros, kur tas līdz šim vēl nav bijis. Igaunu valdība pārliecināta, ka visi iedzīvotāji igturēties padomju karaspēka ienākšanu laimīgi, ar parasto pretimnāktanu mieru.”

Padomju karaspēks ievadīsies Tallinā

Lta. Maskavā, 17. jūnijā. Maskavas radiofona ziņo, ka padomju karaspēks, kas šorīt ieigauņijā, pt. 11 sasniedzis Tallinā.

Hitlers satiksies ar Musolini

M. Berlīnē, 17. jūnijā. Vācijas radiofons šodien plkst. 17 ziņo, ka specializējamu no Hitlera galvenā štāba par iespējamo divu mēru noslēgšanu starp Vā-

The Bolsheviks enter Riga via the Iron Bridge.

Latvijas telegrafa aģenturas paskaidrojums

Lietuva nav iestājusies Latvijas-Igaunijas militārsavienībā. Oficiālās padomju aģenturas TASS ziņojumā par padomju-lietuvju konflikta likvidāciju, starp citu, teikts, ka Lietuva iestājusies Latvijas un Igaunijas militārā savienībā, pārvarot Baltijas antanti triju valstu militārā savienībā. Latvijas telegrafa aģentura pilnvarota paskaidrot, ka šī ziņa neatbilst patiesībai, jo Lietuva nav pievienojusies Latvijas-Igaunijas 1923. gada 1. novembra militāram līgumam un nepastāv arī nekāds cits militārs līgums triju Baltijas valstu starpā.

Petēns paziņo, ka

The newspapers

The newspapers reported that on 16 June, i.e. the day before, the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, Molotov, had presented a note to the Latvian envoy in Moscow on behalf of his government with the following content:

"On the basis of the documents available to the Soviet Government and the exchange of views which recently took place in Moscow between the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, Mr Molotov, and the Lithuanian Prime Minister, Mr Merkis, the Soviet Government considers it proven, that the Latvian government had not only not dissolved the military treaty with Estonia, which was concluded before the conclusion of the Latvian-Soviet Treaty of Mutual Assistance and was directed against the Soviet Union, but had extended it by involving Lithuania, and was also attempting to win over Finland.

Before the conclusion of the Soviet-Latvian Mutual Assistance Treaty in autumn 1939, the Soviet government was still able to tolerate the existence of such a military treaty, even though it also contradicted the Mutual Assistance Treaty concluded between the USSR and Latvia. After the conclusion of the Soviet-Latvian Mutual Assistance Treaty, however, the existence of such a military alliance between Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania directed against the Soviet Union must be regarded by the Soviet Union not only as completely inadmissible, but also as extremely dangerous for the security of the USSR's borders.

The Soviet government was of the opinion that Latvia would withdraw from the military alliance of the Baltic states after the conclusion of the Soviet-Latvian Mutual Assistance Treaty and that this alliance would be dissolved in this way. Nevertheless, Latvia, together with the other Baltic states, endeavoured to revive and expand the above-mentioned military alliance, as evidenced by the fact that the three Baltic states convened two secret conferences in December 1939 and March 1940 for the purpose of formally shaping the expanded military alliance. The Soviet government's view of the future of the Baltic states was based on the following factors: the organisation of the expanded military alliance with Estonia and Lithuania, the increasingly close relations between the general staffs of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, which were kept secret from the USSR, the publication of the Baltic Military Entente's own magazine in February 1940 - the Revue Baltique - which was published in Reval in English, French and German, and so on.

These facts provide evidence that the Latvian government has ruthlessly violated the Soviet-Latvian Mutual Assistance Treaty, which forbids both sides "to form alliances or participate in coalitions directed against either party" (§ 4 of the treaty).

This reckless violation of the Soviet-Latvian Treaty of Mutual Assistance on the part of the Latvian Government takes place at a time when the Soviet Union has pursued and continues to pursue a highly favourable, extremely pro-Latvian policy by strictly observing all the requirements of the Soviet-Latvian Treaty. The Soviet government is of the opinion that this situation can no longer be tolerated. The USSR considers the following demands to be expedient and urgent: 1. the immediate formation of a government in Latvia which has the endeavour and the power to ensure the honest implementation of the Soviet-Latvian Treaty of Mutual Assistance, 2. the immediate transfer of units of the Soviet army to Latvia. The Soviet government has agreed to immediately grant free access to Latvia to units of the Soviet army and to station them at the most important locations in order to ensure the possibility of implementing the Soviet-Latvian Treaty of Mutual Assistance and to prevent any provocative actions against Soviet troops in Latvia. The Soviet Government regards the fulfilment of these demands as the only possible precondition for the honest and loyal implementation of the Soviet-Latvian Treaty of Mutual Assistance."

The avoidance then continues:

"Yesterday, our envoy Kocinsch sent a reply letter announcing the Latvian government's agreement. On 16 June, the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, Molotov, handed the Estonian envoy Rei a note to the Estonian government, the wording of which corresponds to the note to the Latvian government. Yesterday, envoy Rei sent the Estonian government's favourable reply."

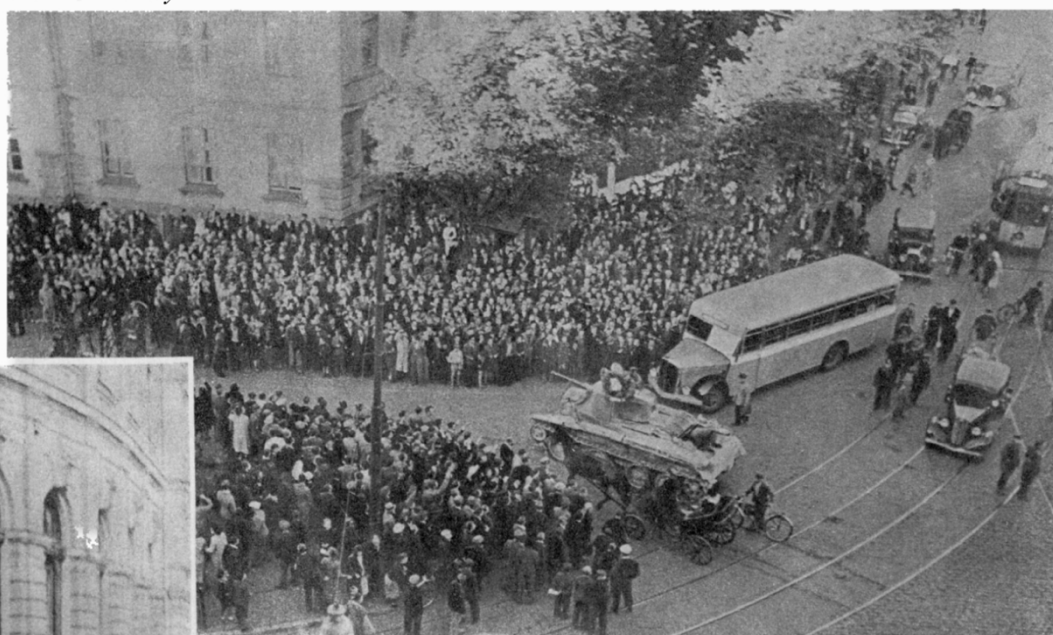
The Latvian government tried to protest against the lies in the Soviet note by means of an official statement from the Latvian telegraph agency. The protest was worded as follows:

"Lithuania has not joined the military alliance between Latvia and Estonia." The announcement by the official Soviet telegraph agency TASS claims, among other things, that Lithuania has joined the military alliance between Latvia and Estonia and that the Baltic Entente has thus become a three-state military alliance. The Latvian Telegraph Agency is authorised to declare that this statement is not true, because Lithuania did not participate in the military treaty of 1 November 1923 between Latvia and Estonia, and there is no other military treaty between the three Baltic states"

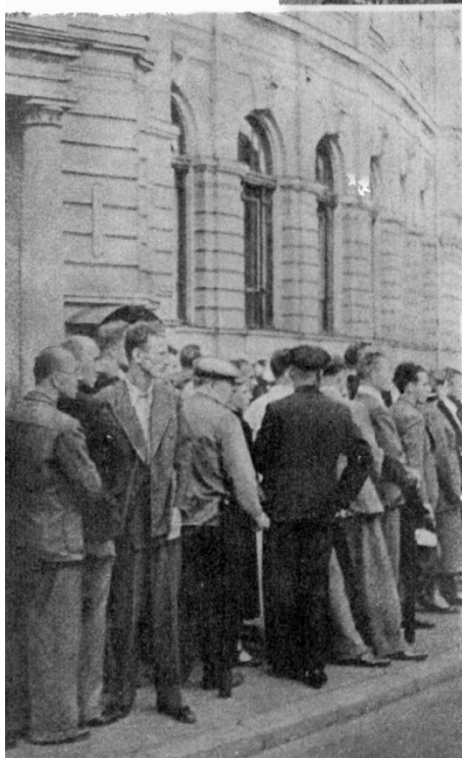
Of course, this protest made no impression and could not influence the course of events.



The mob tries to storm the Riga police station. The Bolsheviks naturally supported the mob led by Jews.

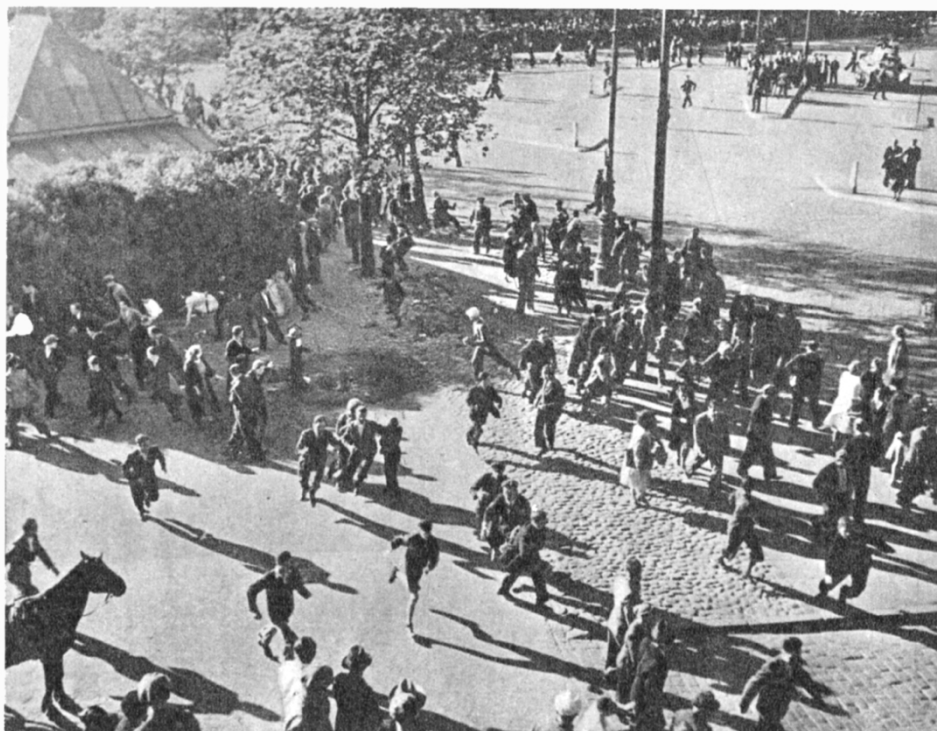


A tank in front of the Riga Praiektut



A characteristic picture at the Riga post office. The Latvians stand by the roadside, sombre and unconcerned.

Jews, Bolsheviks, illegal agitators, daylight thieves and other dark elements were the ones who gave their Bolshevik friends a "dignified" reception by provoking riots and street fights with civilians and the police. The police, who dutifully tried to maintain order, were shot at; cobblestones also flew through the air. According to statistical records, 62 policemen were wounded in these street fights.



Attacks and hostilities against the police, officers and soldiers of the Latvian army and members of the Latvian Defence Force were not limited to Riga. In the course of this and the following days, there were also clashes in the province, as the appearance of the Bolsheviks galvanised criminals and thieves everywhere

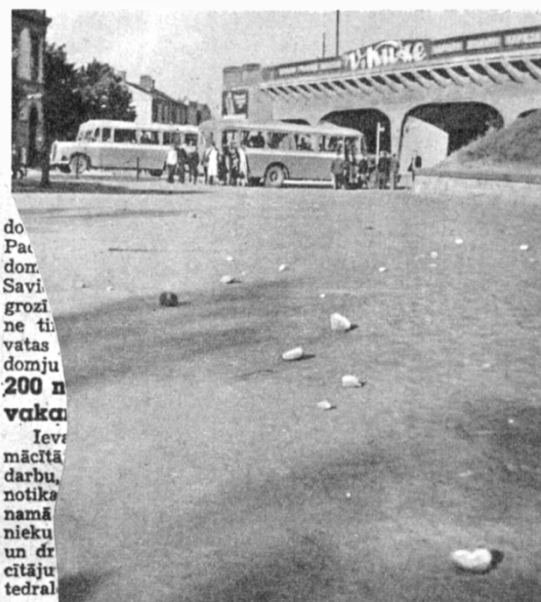
...arto pirmai mainai no
... līdz pl. 13-iem, otrai mainai
... pa 13-iem līdz 21-iem un trešai mai
...aitingu, pie no pl. 21-iem līdz pl. 5-iem.

Neapzinīgiem pilsoņiem par satiksmes un kārtības traucēšanu būs jāiet cietumā

Rīgas prefekts K. Jaunarājs administratīvā kārtā par satiksmes, miera un kārtības traucēšanu aizvakar uz ielas mums draudzīgā padomju karaspēka ienākšanas dienā sodījis ar 1000 ls vai 3 mēnešiem arestā Genechu Kreinesu no Avotu ielas 35-55. Dāvidu Golbergu no Stabu ielas 46-48. Iciku Gelbartu no Visvalža ielas 3-a un Heimku Klackinu no Stabu ielas 51. Ar 3 mēnešiem arestā sodīts Aleksandrs Kadiķis bez noteiktas dzīves vietas. Ar 500 ls vai 3 mēnešiem arestā sodīts Jānis Bērtis no Tvaika ielas 15, Grigorijs Vārūškins no Purva ielas 9, Jānis Tomsons no Vilku ielas 3, Pēteris Vasiļevs no Latgales ielas 89, Ābramijs Gemjanovs no Lazdonas ielas 11, Pāvils Kapkovs no Dzirnau ielas 169 un Terentijs Minovs no Brīvības gatves 239. Ar 300 ls vai 2 mēnešiem arestā sodīts Leibs Meierovics no Kr. Barona ielas 2, Girs Kantors no Katoļu ielas 17, Stanislavs Mazlovskis no Akmeņu ielas 8, Soloms Kaplāns no Krasta ielas 39, Teodors Avanešovs no Hapsalas ielas 14, Augusts Pauders no Kr. Barona ielas 20, Eduards Skadulis no Baznīcas ielas 34 un Roberts Lūsis no Stabu ielas 46-48. Ar 200 ls vai 2 mēnešiem arestā sodīts Jānis Šmuiss no Līves ielas 18, Dimitrijs Kaļinovs no Līves ielas 18, Pauls Priede no Krāsotāju ielas 11 un ar 100 ls vai 1 mēnesi arestā Jūlijs Fridlenders no Šampētera 1. Visām šīm personām spriedums arī nekavējoties izpildīts.

Bērni vasaras atpūtā

... bērnu daļa rosīgi
... bērnu nosūtī-
... 1935. g.
... bērni,
... dz



The Latvian police, who were still responsible for maintaining order in the country for the time being, followed the previous police regulations and wanted to bring the troublemakers to justice. The newspapers reported on fines and prison sentences imposed by the prefect of Riga for disturbing public peace and order during the invasion of the "friendly Soviet army". Names like: Genech Kreines, David Goldberg, Itzig Gelbart, Heim Klatzkin, Leib Meierowitz, Hirsch Kantor, Schlom Kaplan and others provide clear evidence that the convicts were mostly Jews. A short time later, the rioters were released as innocent. In their place, the guards who had been responsible for restoring order in the streets were arrested.

MOSCOW'S SATELLITES

The Latvian government resigned. It was replaced, as required by § 1 of Molotov's demands of 16 June, by a government with the ambition and the power to establish a new government. The Latvian government demanded a government with the ambition and the power, to "ensure the honest implementation of the Soviet-Latvian Treaty of Mutual Assistance".

Professor Kirchensteins, "Prime Minister of the new government", speaks at a rally, behind him the "ministers" Pēters Blaus and Jūlijs Lacis.



The deputy chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, Comrade Vyshinsky, appeared in Latvia to check the colour fastness of the new government. With the invasion of the Soviet army, it had already become clear that Latvia had become directly dependent on the Soviet Union and had to be harmonised with Moscow's goals and aspirations. At the express wish of the Soviet ambassador in Riga, the Latvian workers and employees were driven out onto the streets against their will to join the Jews and other saints in a solemn procession to express their "joy and gratitude for the liberation from the yoke of the leeches".



Comrade Vyshinsky welcomes the participants of the rally. In his speech, he expressed the hope that the flags of Latvia and the Soviet Union would fly side by side in friendship, as a symbol of the "friendly co-operation" between the two countries. Only with time did it become clear how shameless and cynical the lie behind these words was.



Comrade Kainberzins-Zakis, First Secretary of the Communist Party, conveyed to her the "just demands of the people". Of course, these demands were in complete agreement with Comrade Vyshinsky's slogans.

The first thing the mob demanded was the legalisation of the Communist Party. Naturally, this demand, which was again fuelled by the Jews, was fulfilled immediately.



The Jews became the special guard of Bolshevism. Without them, no parade, no rally, no public action was conceivable. They "created" the mood of the people, ensured the "enthusiasm" and organised the flaming greetings of the liberated people to "Father Stalin". They wrote the resolutions, made demands in the name of the "people" for the founding of the communist party, for the Bolshevisation of the army and the expropriation of property. Their agitational hype was presented to the world as the voice of the Latvian people.



Jews again. Their placards speak a clear language: "Long live the Latvian Communist Party!"

At the same time, Jews, Soviet soldiers and former illegal agitators gathered in front of the Riga Central Prison to free the political convicts and prisoners on the basis of a Moscow decree.



The mob awaiting the "political martyrs".



The liberated criminals are paraded through the streets in triumph.



*Released Jewish criminals begin to incite the people.
The face of this Jew shows feelings of hatred and revenge,
he finds enthusiastic listeners among his racial comrades.*

The destination of the processions was the Soviet embassy. Here, speakers from the crowd came forward to greet the representatives of the Soviet Union and not only demanded that the "wishes of the persecuted and oppressed people" be satisfied, but also swore high oaths to serve the new government faithfully and honestly. The demand to bring the old government to justice was probably the first step towards "satisfying the wishes".



A few days later, the Bolshevik elements who had been expelled or escaped to Sweden returned. As everywhere else, the majority of them were Jews. The Bolsheviks who had taken part in the fighting in Spain were welcomed by Jewish officials. All elements intent on destroying Latvia and the Latvian people, its spiritual and material values, were now gathering in the country. In the city's parks, soldiers of the Soviet army organised demonstrations with "artistic performances" in which they displayed their Bolshevik "culture". The purpose of the exercise was to divert the people's attention from the drama that had begun with the invasion of the Soviet army in Latvia.



Jewish reunion on the Riga flag square.



A Soviet soldier shows his "art" in a public performance.



Volunteers of the Spanish Red Front.

When the new system, reinforced by Jews and criminals, felt secure enough, the destruction of the previous order and all cultural values could begin. One of the first steps was the Bolshevisation of the Latvian army. The Politruks (Political Officers) were formed along the lines of the Soviet Union, because according to the official regulations of those in power in Moscow, the army was not allowed to be apolitical. Naturally, this work of subversion in the Latvian army was again entrusted to the Jews.

The Jew Abraham Genkin, who had already been imprisoned for his years of anti-government activity and was transferred to a penal company during his compulsory military service. At the time of the Bolshevisation of the Latvian army, Genkin, who had obtained his certificate of competence as political commissar of an artillery division in prison and a penal company, took the uniform of a Latvian officer and gave political instruction to Latvian soldiers and officers.



A Political school. The new Politruk students were mostly people without any military training, and often even without any secondary school education. After graduation, they became colonels and captains of the Latvian army. The teachers were mostly officers of the Soviet army.



Somewhat later, the Latvian army was reorganised into the Latvian Territorial Rifle Corps, which, as part of the Soviet army, was under its command. At the same time, the local politruks were dismissed and replaced by experienced political commissars from the Soviet Army.

THE FALSIFICATION OF THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

In order to throw sand in the eyes of the world and distract it from the brutal methods of violence, the Bolsheviks resorted to their characteristic and cynical means of falsifying the will of the people with the help of electoral terror. The population was forced to take part in the Saeima (parliament) elections on 15 and 16 July. They simply had the workers and employees of the factories and authorities, as well as units of the army, march in rank and file to the elections. Anyone who could not produce a note in their passport had to fear that one day they would be arrested as an enemy of Soviet power.



The employees of individual companies travelled in single file to the electoral districts where they were forced to cast their votes for the only available electoral list.

On 21 July, the first gross falsification of the will of the people was announced as a decision of the newly elected Saeima: The establishment of the Soviet Socialist Republic.



Meeting of the Saeima on 21 July 1940.



Jews demand the annexation of Latvia to the Soviet Union on posters in the language of their "new great fatherland". Ruffians and drunkards enthusiastically agree with them.

The next few days brought the certainty that all these events - the parades of the "Latvian people" and the decisions of the Saeima - were a treacherous game orchestrated by Moscow. In this way, it was to be made clear to the world that the Soviets had indeed granted freedom to the "oppressed and starving people", as the Soviet press had shouted to the world. Of their own free will, completely uninfluenced, the Latvian people had chosen the Soviet constitution and were now enthusiastically proceeding to establish this system. But the blatant injustice and arbitrariness had by no means reached its climax. After the declaration of the Soviet Latvian Republic, new parades were staged, whose participants - here too, for the most part Jews - demanded the admission of Soviet Latvia into the Soviet Union in countless posters. And - what a cruel irony of fate - similar posters were also put into the hands of the Latvians, who were forced to take part in the processions according to the tried and tested method. Moscow's frame-up became clear - after the overthrow of the authoritarian government, the Saeima was created as a willing tool for Moscow's aspirations and as the legislative power for the transitional stage to complete Bolshevisation. The "just demands of the representatives of the Latvian people" - read Jews - were fulfilled. The Saeima decided to ask the Soviet Union to accept the newly founded Soviet Latvia into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

To Moscow!

To implement the decision of the Saeima, the head of the sham government, Professor Kirchensteins, travelled to Moscow to the Supreme Council of the USSR to initiate the admission of Soviet Latvia to the League of Socialist Republics. What a cynical paradox: what the Kremlin had long since decided and ordered the Shem government to carry out, the Latvian people were now supposed to ask the Kremlin to do!



Professor Kirchensteins with Soviet envoy Derevyansky at Riga railway station before departure for Moscow.



Jews - ardent supporters of the red system - give Professor Kirchensieirts the go-ahead.



THERE COULD BE NO DOUBT ABOUT THE RESULT OF THE TRIP TO MOSCOW

On 5 August, Latvia's fate was sealed - on that day, the Latvian state ceased to exist. The lines in "Izvestia" on 6 August sound like bloody mockery:

"Yesterday the Supreme Council of the USSR decided unanimously in a separate vote of the chambers to accept the demands of the Latvian Saeima and to admit the Soviet Latvian Socialist Republic into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Long live Soviet Latvia, the republic with equal rights in the fraternal union of the Soviet Union!"

If until then there had been any illusions about the Soviet Union's intentions, these were now finally destroyed by the brutality with which Moscow kicked the Baltic states to the ground. The Soviet army invaded the three states at almost the same time, the difference being only a few hours. The same happened with the annexation of these countries to the Soviet Union. This planned development is proof that the participation of the people in all political events - the parades and elections - was only a cover for Moscow's predatory endeavours. This was intended to create the illusion that Moscow was exerting no pressure whatsoever on the domestic and foreign policy of these states. The meaning of the Soviet government's note of 16 June now also appeared in a different light: the Bolsheviks demanded a government that was friendly to them, not in order to "ensure the honest implementation of the Soviet-Latvian Treaty of Mutual Assistance", but to place at the head of the state creatures who were not afraid to play their country into the hands of the Bolsheviks.



Вчера Верховный Совет СССР отдельным голосованием по Палатам единогласно постановил удовлетворить просьбу Сейма Латвии и принять Латвийскую Советскую Социалистическую Республику в Союз Советских Социалистических Республик.

Да здравствует Латвийская ССР—равноправная республика в братской семье народов Советского Союза!

Jews demand the founding of Soviet Latvia.



The parade held on 7 August to thank Latvia for its admission to the Soviet Union was a sad picture for the Latvian people, who now felt the tragedy of this Jewish betrayal and had a dark sense of its consequences.



The President and Prime Minister of Latvia, Prof Kirichensteins, later Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Socialist Republic.

This figure on the chessboard of Moscow spoke the hypocritical sentences:
The Latvian labouring people were starving and suffering unspeakably from unemployment...
Every attempt to enforce a right to a human life and to take its fate into its own hands, it paid for with suffering and agony, with years of imprisonment and forced labour of its best sons and daughters... Only admission to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will give our state true sovereignty, ensure the free development of our national economy, our industry and our national culture, a brilliant increase in the material and spiritual prosperity of this country..."

THE NEW SYSTEM WAS ESTABLISHED

To consolidate and protect it, a red auxiliary police force was set up a few days after the Bolsheviks broke in - the so-called auxiliary service. With few exceptions, the dregs of society flocked to this organisation: Thieves, burglars, swindlers, etc. After the dissolution of the previous state police, the auxiliary service became the People's Militia. As everywhere else, Jewish criminals, even murderers, were at work in the organisation of the Red Security Service



Kriminālās policijas pārvaldes ziņas par sodīšanu

Kriminālās policijas pārvaldes ziņas par sodīšanu

Kriminālās policijas pārvaldes ziņas par sodīšanu.

vārds Pipe

ds Pipe

vārds Bučinskis

ds Isaaks

va vārds Kalmans d.

Dzimis 1901.g. 19.v.

Dzimš. vieta

Pavalstniecība

Nr. p. k.	Sodu zinu krājuma vai	Kad sodīts	No kādas tiesu iestādes sodīts	Pēc kāda sodu lik. panta	Soda mērs
1)				16.p. 1.d. px. 54p. 7.3.p.	3 ned. aresta Vēpildged. dēl. sod. samaks. uz 1/3. sagl. neatn.
2)				pol. 1.vim. 2.1.g.)	
3)				581.p. 1.d. 51.p. 51.p. 616p.	4. mēn. ciet. 1. mēn. ciet.

The Jew Isaak Butschinski, entrusted with building up the People's Militia and the Labour Guard in Riga - a criminal with multiple convictions who, according to the files of the criminal investigation department, spent a total of 3½ years of his life in prison.



Shooting exercises of the Volksmille.



The People's Militia checking the identity cards of peaceful pedestrians with the intention of catching "pests and subversive elements". All reasonably well-dressed people were suspected of being "elements dangerous to the state".



The newly organised people's militia did not have much to do. The Latvian people were instinctively wary of giving even the slightest cause for police action and cut themselves off from anything Bolshevik. Its first test was its restrained behaviour during the invasion of the Soviet troops, and it was only later that the People's Militia was given larger tasks. The workers were also covered by a military organisation - the Workers' Guard - which also counted weapon-carrying women - shotgun wives - among its members. In the interest of their personal safety and in order to avoid unfounded suspicions, many honest Latvian workers who had nothing to do with Bolshevism joined the Labour Guard.

"Guard of honour of the workers" guard in front of the Riga railway station on Professor Kirchenstein's departure for Moscow.

Par zemi un sava īpašuma drošību

Jaunās demokrātijas un tautas ienaidnieki izplata nekrietnas baumas par zemnieku piespiedu kolektivizāciju, īpašumu konfiskāciju u. tml. Latvijas Komunistiskā partija ir deklarējusi, ka netiks skārta darba zemniecības zeme, lopī un inventārs. Nebūs arī nekādas zemnieku piespiedu kolektivizācijas. Tāpat tiek garantēta katra godīga pilsoņa īpašuma neaizskaramība.

Latvijas darba ļaužu bloka platforma Saeimas vēlēšanās sakrīt ar Komunistiskās partijas deklarāciju. Tāmdēļ Saeimas vēlēšanās, balsojot par Latvijas darba ļaužu bloku, jūs balsojiet par zemi un sava īpašuma drošību.

Pārspīlējumi

Latvijas armijai jāveidojas līdzī jaunā laikmeta garā un virzienā. Armijai jābalsta jaunā valdība un jābūt par jaunās demokrātiskās iekārtas sargātāju.

Protams, visā pilnībā armija šo uzdevumu varēs veikt tikai pēc tam, kad armijā būs izdarīta demokrātizācija. Par to rūpēties ir jauno politisko vadītāju un darbinieku uzdevums. Karavīriem, sevišķi virsniekiem un virsdienesta instruktoriem, ir jāpieskaņojas notikušajām lielajām pārmaiņām un pakāpeniski jāpāraug par jaunās iekārtas atbalstītājiem.

Armijā arī turpmāk būs vieta virsniekiem un instruktoriem, kas godīgi un apzinīgi pildīs savus pienākumus jaunās Latvijas tautas armijas rindās. Nenotiks nekādas nedibinātas izrēķināšanās. Nebūs vietas armijas rindās vienīgi jaunās iekārtas noteiktiem naidniekiem. Šinī sakarībā jau daži augstāki virsnieki ir atstājuši armijas rindas un pēc vajadzības tiks atvaļināti vēl daži citi.

Taču nekādā gadījumā nav pamata baumām un prasībām, lai no armijas atlaistu visus virsniekus vai lielāko daļu no viņiem. Diemžēl, dažās vietās un pat sapulcēs ir atsevišķi neapzinīgi cilvēki izteikuši līdzīgas domas. Šāda rīcība nevēlama. Tā nesaskan ar valdības politiku un tā var tikai kaitēt jaunās iekārtas lietai. Tāpēc šādi nedibināti pārspīlējumi un izlēcieni turpmāk noteikti novēršami.

Arī jaunai demokrātiskai Latvijai ir vajadzīga sava tautas armija ar godīgiem un centīgiem virsniekiem.

Latvijas Komunistiskās partijas Centrālā komiteja.

THE BOLSHEVIK PRESS

The Bolshevik press meanwhile went to great lengths to dispel the justified mistrust and concerns of the people, which she had every reason to do as the elections were just around the corner. So she preached security and the inviolability of property in the highest terms. A newspaper report from these days reads as follows:

"Enemies of the young democracy and the people are spreading vile rumours about the forced collectivisation of peasants, expropriation of property, etc. The Communist Party has declared that the land, livestock and inventory of the peasantry will not be touched. There will also be no forced collectivisation of peasants. The inviolability of the property of every honest citizen is also guaranteed. The platform of the Bloc of Labourers of Latvia agrees with the declaration of the Communist Party in the Saeima elections. Therefore, vote for the Bloc of Labourers of Latvia in the Saeima elections - you are voting for land ownership and the security of your property".

The question of personal security also seemed important to the red hypocrites, because the Latvians still vividly remembered the horrors of the Bolshevik era of 1919. In an article published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, overly zealous efforts at Bolshevisation were described as exaggerations and rejected with the following words:

"The Latvian army must keep pace with the spirit and direction of the new era. The army should support the new government and be the protector of the new democratic dispensation.

Of course, this will only be fully possible once the army has been democratised. It is the task of the political leaders to ensure this. All soldiers, especially officers and non-commissioned officers, must adapt to the great events of recent times and gradually realise their duty as pillars of the new constitution.

In the Latvian army. In the future, the place of officers and non-commissioned officers who honestly and conscientiously fulfil their duty in the ranks of the new Latvian army should be secured. No unjustified reprisals will be tolerated. Only blatant opponents of the new constitution will have to leave the ranks of the army. In this context, some senior officers have already left the army and, if necessary, others are to be dismissed.

Nevertheless, there is no place for rumours and demands to dismiss all or at least most of the officers from the army. Unfortunately, in some places and even in meetings such demands have been made by individuals. They are not in line with the government's political direction and can only harm the cause of the new constitution. Therefore, such and similar exaggerations must be avoided at all costs in the future. Young, democratic Latvia also needs its own people's army with honest and brave officers."

Needless to say, these fine reassurances and promises very soon turned out to be vile lies.

Darba zemnieki! Turpiniet mierīgi savu darbu!

Zemkopības ministra agr. J. Vanaga radioruna

Zemkopības ministrs agr. J. Vanags vakar radiofonā teica šādu runu:

Darba zemnieki! Es sveicu jūs atbrīvotā Latvijā! Atkal pēc ilgiem žņaugu un tumsonības gadiem mēs jūtamies tiesiski un brīvi cilvēki. Arvien ar dziļām pateicības jūtām atminēsimies, ka šo brīvību mums devusi mūsu sabiedrotās Padomju Savienības varonīgā un spēcīgā Sarkanā Armija. Tādēļ strādniecības un darba zemniecības draudzība ar Padomju Savienību būs mūžīga, jo neuzvaramā Sarkanā Armija ir droša ķīla, ka mūsu brīvība ir nodrošināta. Latvijas proletariats un darba zemniecība ir saslēgušies nesalaužamā lokā. Šo loku mēģina lauzt un dragāt gāztās un padzītās kliķes dienderi un algotņi, kuri ar visnekrātākām līdzekļiem grib atraut darba tautu — zemniecību. Šie tumsoņi, uzurpatori un tautas atkritumi vēl nav galīgi satriecti un iznīcināti. Viņi, sakauto tautas nodevēju mudināti un algoti, lien pie jums un mēģina jūs atraut no kopējā tautas kodola ar visādu baumu un melu ziņu izplatīšanu. Jums tiek čukstēts, ka tagad turpināt ražošanu vairs neesot nozīmes, ka zeme un inventars tikšot konfiscēti un jūs paši tikšot sadzīti kolhozos, ka notikšot starp Padomju Savienību un Vāciju bruņota sadursme un ka mēs neizbēgami tikšot nopostīti. Šādas un tamlīdzīgas baumas zēl un plaukst. Šīm baumām nav gadījuma raksturs, bet tās tiek izplatītas ar ziņu, lai grautu un

dezorganizētu mūsu ražošanu, tā sagādājot grūtības mūsu jaunajai tautas valdībai.

Laukstrādnieki, sīkzemnieki, jaunsaimnieki, darba zemnieki un visi pārējie godīgie lauksaimnieciskā darba darītāji. Nepadodieties provokacijai! Sekojiet un klausiet tikai mūsu tautas valdības norādījumiem un rīkojumiem. Sekojiet presei, lasiet komunistiskās partijas laikrakstu «Cīņa». Tur jūs gūsiet pareizos norādījumus un informāciju. Komunistiskā partija ir deklarējusi, ka netiks skarta darba zemniecības zeme, lopu un inventars. Nebūs arī nekāda zemnieku piespiedu kolektivizācija. Ražošanu nedrīkst sašaurināt, bet tai arvien jāpieaug. Mēs spersim pret visiem tiem drakoniskiem soļiem, kas samazina un izkauj mājlopus, tāpat netiks pielauta pārējo sīko mājlopu apkaušana. Nebistaties no cenu samazināšanās rudenī. Cenas rudenī nebūs zemākas, jo ar Padomju Savienības garnizoniem ir slēgti līgumi, kas stabilizēs tirgu vēlāmā līmenī. Mēs mēģināsim noslēgt līgumu ar Padomju Savienību par piena lopu eksportu. Tas dos laukiem jūtamam ienākumu. Ganību stāvoklis — sausuma dēļ — pašrēt ir bēdīgs, tādēļ jau tagad mēs slēgsim līgumus ar Padomju Savienību par spēkbarības piegādi nākošajai ziemai. Nedrīkst nokavēt zemes sagatavošanu ziemāju sējai. Tiek sperti soļi, lai mākslīgo mēsļu rudenī netrūktu.

kiem, kuru strādnieki līdz šim nav turēti par cilvēkiem. Ir tādi lielsaimnieki, kas uzskata savu strādnieku par vergu. Šo politiku veicināja bijušā kliķe. Šo politiku mēs esam nobīdījuši, visu bijušo kliķi sakāvuši un padzinuši un tāpat iznīcināsim un salauzīsim dažu lielsaimnieku iedzīvošanās kāri uz laukstrādnieku algu un apspiešanas rēķina.

Vakar pie manis griezās valsts Jaunpils saimniecības strādnieku komiteja un iesniedza šādas prasības, kuras uz vietas bija noraidītas. Es citēju šeit divus galvenos punktus. Darba dienas garums nedrīkst pārsniegt 12 stundas dienā, bet gadā caurmērā 10 stundas. Otrs — laukstrādniekiem jāpaaugstina alga uz 40 sant. stundā. Saņemtais deputāta dzīvoklis un malka tiek aprēķināta par tagadējām tirgus cenām un no atalgojuma atskaitīts. Kas pazist lauku apstākļus, tas sapratīs, ka šīs prasības ir stipri mērenas. Tādēļ es apsolišu, ka šīs prasības tiks izpildītas. Lai garantētu laukstrādniekiem algu minimumu tāpat kā rūpniecības strādniekiem, tiks izstrādāts likums, kur būs noteiktas attiecīgās algu likmes. Turpiniet visi mierīgi savu darbu, apkopiet zemi, celiet ēkas un nelaidiet slīdēt darba produktivitātei. Jūsu darba pūliņi jums ir garantēti. Turpmāk liela uzmanība tiks veltīta lauku meliorācijai un galvenām kārtām lauksaimniecības mechanizēšanai, nodibinot mašīnu

Plašs Sarkanarmiešu sarikojums Mežaparkā

Sodien plkst. 18 Meža parkā (pie Saules dārza) visiem Ri-



A red commission during the land reclamation. The "work" of these commissions resulted in the destruction of 10,140 farms.

Expropriation of Farmers

In order to instil courage and confidence in the farmers and spur them on to work intensively, it was emphatically claimed in the press that no land would be expropriated from the farmers. For example, a statement by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Vanags, which was also taken up by the press, stated, among other things:

"BUILDERS! I welcome you to liberated Latvia!

After long years of slavery and spiritual darkness, we feel like equal and free people again. We will never forget that we owe this freedom to the heroic and strong Red Army of our ally, the USSR. That is why the solidarity of the labour force and the working peasants with the Soviet Union will last forever, because the invincible Red Army - (the attribute "invincible" must never be missing; woe betide anyone who forgets to add it!) - is a reliable pledge to secure our freedom. The proletariat and the labouring peasantry of Latvia have joined together to form an unbreakable chain. The followers and paid agents of the overthrown and expelled clique are trying to break and tear apart this bond. By the most infamous means they want to wrest the labouring peasant from the labouring people. Agricultural labourers, small farmers, young farmers, working farmers and all other workers in agriculture! Do not let yourselves be misled! Only follow the instructions and announcements of our people's government! Follow the press, read the communist party magazine "Clyā" (The Struggle). There you will be properly advised and informed. The Communist Party has declared that the land, livestock and inventory of the labouring peasants will not be touched. There will also be no coercion to collectivise. Production must not be reduced; on the contrary, it must be constantly increased. We will take draconian measures against those who slaughter their livestock. You need not fear a reduction in prices in the autumn..."

However, Bolshevisation did not stop at the peasant. Without exception, peasant property was Bolshevised, i.e. expropriated. The former owners, if they were allowed to continue working on their inherited or acquired land at all, were left with only 80 hectares. The Bolshevised land was given to so-called young farmers for use at 10 hectares each. This was the first step towards collective farming, as 10 hectares of land naturally did not provide a livelihood.



In order to give these efforts a dignified cover, festive processions were again organised, in which the resisting people were forced to march for hours on end, and brightly coloured posters and symbolic signs in costly costumes of a decidedly Jewish character played no small role.

Agitation wagon with Bolshevik emblems during a in the streets of Riga.



Parade on the occasion of the 26th International Festival of Bolshevik Youth. As always and everywhere, Jews are the only willing and enthusiastic participants.

"FOR THE IDEA OF MARX - ENGELS - LENIN - STALIN"

In fact, the whole of Bolshevik public life stood under this motto. All areas of human life had to be viewed from the standpoint of the principles of communist doctrine, and the Bolsheviks felt obliged to reassure the broadest masses with the assertion that Marxism was not a political system but a science. At the university, this "science" was introduced as a new subject: as the most important subject with a chair of "Marxism-Leninism". Teachers were "capacities" from the Soviet Union, whose education was mostly limited to attending various agitation and espionage schools or the "Institute of the Red Professorship", the Moscow professorial press. Their "scientific merits" had nothing to do with science in the common sense - mostly they were successes in building up the communist party or years of imprisonment in tsarist Russia. The theological and philosophical faculties were closed and, significantly, logic was abolished as a subject. The experienced old teachers were immediately replaced by the aforementioned Moscow comrades.

The Pioneers' Organisation was founded to Bolshevise the youth. The Bolshevik Red Relief Organisation, the MOPR, which had also agitated for Bolshevism in this country for years as an illegal organisation and paved the way for it, was also legalised. Soon the Komsomol - the communist youth organisation - also opened its doors in order to raise "fully-fledged Bolsheviks", future members of the Communist Party. As you can see, the Soviets made every effort to Bolshevise the people as quickly and thoroughly as possible, i.e. to mentally decompose them. At the same time, the destruction of the material and physical forces of the people was tackled with admirable determination. In the very first days after the Soviet troops marched in, posters were put into the hands of the mob demanding the expropriation of industrial plants, banks, transport and land ownership. Of course, these "demands" were "fulfilled, even more so, expropriations were carried out that went far beyond these demands. Thus, for example, all deposits in the banks and savings banks were expropriated. First in line, of course, the savings of the little man. When the pawnshops were 'Bolshevised', the population lost all the mortgaged assets.

The moral and spiritual convictions of the people were also undermined. The ever-increasing terror of the Cheka, the constant feeling of insecurity, the fear of betrayal and denunciation and, finally, the complete restriction of personal initiative in all areas of economic and cultural life contributed significantly to the undermining of intellectual and moral strength. The people stood aimlessly and haphazardly in the face of life, which was forcibly redirected by the Bolsheviks, with a clear tendency to equalise everything and bring it under the full dependence and control of Moscow. The people's sense of community was systematically destroyed by artificially creating class antagonisms, expanding the already existing ones and heating up the individual social classes against each other. Life became meaningless and lost all rational content. The physical strength of the people was sucked dry by Stakhanov's methods. The terms "plan and graphics" became the dominant catchphrase of the labour system, which offered the workers no rest and even less a relaxing and restorative end to the day. Yet these conditions prevailed in the deepest peace and under a system that called itself the "dictatorship of the proletariat" and claimed to be particularly concerned about the welfare of the labourers.



House agitation. As you can see, the participants are exclusively Jews.

21 January 1941, the day of the USSR Supreme Council elections, was just around the corner. In order to ensure one hundred per cent success, the appropriate agitation was of course mounted, although everyone was aware that, just as in the last Saeima elections, they had to fear for their safety if they did not participate. House agitation was introduced as a new means of exerting pressure, in which mainly Jews took part. The spiritual terror of the Jews and their Bolshevik satellites extended to all residents. Everyone had to endure the Bolshevik slogans and agitation slogans. There was no way for workers and employees to escape, as the factory gates were simply closed at the end of the working day and the desired audience was gathered.



Election meeting in a Riga company.



The hypocrisy was taken to the extreme. On 8 Jan. 1941, "Cina" ("Struggle"), the newspaper of the Latvian Communist Party, wrote: "Whoever wishes the Latvian people a peaceful and happy life, the joy of creative work, the awareness of their own safety and the safety of their families, the prosperity of the whole nation - votes for the Bolshevik Party and the candidates of the Communist and Non-Party Bloc." The voters had no other choice, because there was no other electoral list.

In the constituency, the residents check their names in the electoral rolls.

At the end of the elections, the result was announced as one hundred per cent. Of course, this result could only have been achieved through electoral fraud, because firstly all invalid votes were counted as valid and secondly, the number of voters was arbitrarily rounded up. However, this procedure was not new, as it had already been used in the Saeima elections



One of the "conscientious voters", a Jew, casts his vote.

At the same time as the election agitation had reached its climax, an action began that surpassed everything previously experienced in its baseness and cynicism and thus provided a test of Jewish-Bolshevik bloodlust for the first time. The workers were forced to demand the highest penalty, the death penalty, for the so-called "murderers" of 17 June, i.e. the guards who had ensured that order was maintained during the unrest when the Soviet army marched in. Meetings were held in factories and government offices, at which representatives of the Communist Party or the trade unions appeared with the already completed resolution. The demand to impose the death penalty on the accused was read out to the assembly, whereupon the question was asked whether anyone objected. The Latvians, who in these six months of Bolshevik rule had already seen more than one of their compatriots disappear on the basis of the most trivial suspicion, naturally had only gloomy silence in response. This meant, however, that the resolution was unanimously adopted. The press published column-length reports about these meetings.



Workers' meeting in an industrial plant in Riga. There is no enthusiasm to be found. Firstly, it's cold and secondly, people are fed up with the hype anyway.



The newspaper "Padomju Latvija" (Soviet Latvia) of 19 January 1941 precedes the report with a tawdry and by no means truthful description of the events of 17 June 1940. All means of Jewish-Bolshevik rabulism were used to distort the events of the time in order to create a basis for the bloodthirsty resolutions. The resolutions had the following wording:

"We, the workers, the technical and office staff of the sawmill "Latvijas berzs", take note of the bloody events of 17 and 19 June instigated by the executioners of the workers and demand that the Supreme Court act with the utmost severity against these bloodthirsty dogs, show no mercy to the mass murderers and expose the enemies of the people and pests who are still at liberty in the future. We are convinced that no punishment is too harsh for the pests of socialist reconstruction."

As you can see, the tried and tested method was used. Murderers and thieves were turned into harmless street passers-by, and civil servants who were aware of their duty and had been attacked by Bolshevik subhumans were labelled as welcome victims of the red rulers. The reference to the "enemies of the people and pests" who were still at liberty left no one in any doubt that these resolutions were only the prelude to the realisation of the most gruesome Cheka system.

Visu zemju proletārieši, savienojieties!
 REDAKCIJA un KANTORS RĪGA, KALŅU IELA Nr. 29, Augšp. stāvs
 Redakcijas darba laiks no pl. 18; dienā dežurās no pl. 14—18, tālr. 22232
 Atbildīgais redaktors runājams no pl. 18—19.
 TAIKŅU St. atbildīgajam redaktoram 22251, redaktoram 29247, ārzemju
 nodaļai 34869; vietējiem un prov. nod. redakt. 29298, 29803, līdz-
 strādān. 34558, 34311, sports 32945; mākslas 21374; saimniecības
 nodaļai 27119, atpūtdarbi un darba vieta nodaļai: redaktoram
 22253, līdzstrādniekiem 22252; galvenajam kantorim 22254 un
 30006; studinājumu kantorim 22255.
 ABONĒŠANAS MAKSA par 1 mēnesi Rbī. 2,50. Ekspedīcijas abon. 23820,
 pasta kaste 814. Teksts rēķins pasta 7572.
 NUMURS MAKSA 10 KAP.
 Nr. 18 Svētdien, 1941. g. 19. janvārī 11 gads

Nekādas žēlastības strādnieku slepkavām

Darba ļaunžu masas prasa augstāko soda mēru 17. jūnija hendēm

Visiem neizdzēšamā gtmīgā palikusi vēsturiskā pagājušā gada 17. jūnija diena. Vēsts par Sarkanās armijas ienākšanu rīcēnātrumā izplatījās Rīgas darba ļaudīs. Visi steigās uz pilsētas centru, lai apskatītu masu atbrīvotājus no ienīstā plūtokratijas jūga. Strādnieki un strādnieces, jauni un veci lielā sajūsmā ziedlēm, saucieniem un steigā darinātiem sarkanēm karodziņiem vēlraiņi sveica neuzvaramos padomju tankus. Pēkšņi ap bij. prefektūru un staigās laukumā parādījās revolūcijas un sau- tīnēm bruģotas policistu un aizsargu grupas, kas ar Latvijas strādniekiem la- bi pazīstamo brutālīti centās iekārtināt mierīgos strādniekus — apsveiciņus.

Skatēja tāvieni. Policistu zirg un- dija strādniekus, sievietes un bērnu- letas brēgt atkal krāsoja strādnieku acīs. Nāves agonija Latvijas buržuazijas sūlāji — policisti un aizsargi — centās slepkavot aktīvos strādniekus, lai tā iz- pildītu savu maites devu — kapitalistu un bruģu uzdevumu: iznīcināt revolū- cionāro strādniecību. Policisti un aiz- sargi būvēja strādniekus un veda tos uz iecirkņiem un prefektūru. Daudzās baltā terora gados bija izveidojušies mo- dērnās inkvizīcijas pamēieni un radu- šies šīs inkvizīcijas izveidēji mocītāji — sadisti. Ko gan visu nodarīja šie ka- pitalisma algotie hendes, apsveicotus re- volūcionārus piekāva līdz nāvei, spardi- ja kājām, rāva pagus, uzkāra nāzados mocēšos stāvokļos u. t. t. Visus šīs moci- bas bija jāpāreš arī tiem strādniekiem, kurus arestēja 17., 18. un 19. jūnijā.

Pēc Padomju varas nodibināšanās Latvija ļoti rūpīgi tika izmeklēti šie notikumi, un priekš dažām dienām Lat- vijas PSR prokurors b. Soldnieks pub- līcēja apsūdzības atzinumu par 17. un 19. jūnija notikumiem Rīgā. Visi apsū- dzētie labi pazīstami darba ļaudīm kā nežēlīgi revolucionārās kustības vajātāji. Tādēļ arī strādnieki, darba zemnieki un darba inteliģence ar milziņu gandarīju- mu uzsēma LPSR prokurora b. Soldnie- ka paziņojumu par šo darba tautas no- devēju un mocītāju nodarījumu Latvijas PSR Augstākai tiesai.

Vakar un aizvakar rūpīgas un ie- stādes notika mitīgi, kuros L.K(b)P pār- stavji runāja par 17. un 19. jūnija noti- kumiem. Strādniekos izpauzās arķār- tīgs sašutums par šo kapitalistu kalpu rieču. Darba ļaudīs prasa piespriest šiem slepkavām visaugstāko sodu.

"Latvijas bērza" strādnieku rezolūcija:

"Mēs, "Latvijas bērza" strādnieki, strādnieces, tehniskais un kantora per- sonāls, noklausoties ziņojumu par 17. jūnija asinainajiem notikumiem, ko sa- rikojusi strādniecības hendes, pēnām augstāko tiesu vērsties pret tiem asin- kārliem suļiem ar sīnīgrāko bardzību, uzkrūdot nekādu žēlastību pret masu slepkavām, kā arī turpināt atmasket vēl līdz šim brīvībā esošos tautas ienaidnie- kus un kalētnājus. Mēs atzīstam, ka ne- viens soda mērs nebūs par angstu sno- ānīstības celtniecības grāvjiem. Lai daivo no kapitalistu varmākām spīdz- nātīe biedrī! Lai daivo nesagraujama re- volucionārā L.K(b) Partija! Lai daivo Tautas tiesai!

Sokolādes un konfekšu fabrikas "17. jūnija" sapulce vakar piedalījās ap 500 strādnieku un kalpotāju, izsmelo- t ziņojumu par 17. un 19. jūnija notiku- miem ziniedza b. Gaillits. "No strādnieku kolektīva runāja b. Nerets, kas patē- bī- jis dalībnieks 17. jūnija notikumos. Sa- pulcē noskaidrojās, ka divi no apsūdzē- tiem — Tensons un Treijs — centās iekārt fabrikā par strādniekiem, bet darba vietas komiteja tos atmaskojusi un noraidījusi. Sapulce pieņēma šādu rezolūciju:

"Mēs, fabrikas "17. jūnija" strād- nieki un darbinieki, noklausoties ziņo- jumu par notikumiem 1940. g. 17. jūni- jā, kad Ulmanis kalpi sāva uz mūsu biedriem gan ielās, gan iecirkņos un vēl pēdējā minūtē gribēja izrēķināties ar mūsu labākāmi revolucionāriem, kas at- radās cietumos, prasām, lai tiesa pie- spriež plūtokratu kalpiem, tautas ben- dēm augstāko soda mēru."

(Rīgas 2. iapp.)

Modernāki, lai mūsu kadri bolševistiski

modernāki, lai mūsu kadri bolševistiski

THE WARMONGERING BEGINS...



As Latvia had now become an "equal" member of the USSR, it naturally had to accept all the obligations that this "honour" entailed. The conscription of those fit for military service began.

The picture opposite shows the entrance to a registration district with the usual hypocritical slogans about peace. Anyone who witnessed the year of horror knows only too well how openly the soldiers of the Soviet army, party agitators and Jews spoke of the coming war and expressed the conviction that the red flag must also fly in Berlin so that the German people could finally be "liberated". The public was gradually familiarised with the idea that a war against Germany was inevitable, with particular emphasis being placed on the "capitalist encirclement", which was a constant threat to the USSR.

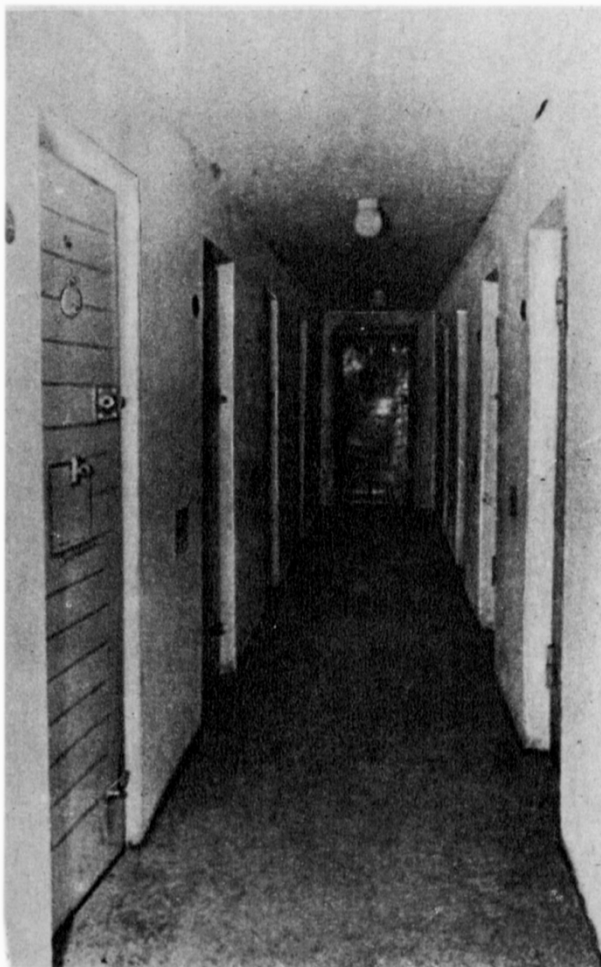


In a reporting district, a Bolshevik agitator explains to the recruits "the danger of capitalist encirclement".

BOLSHEVIK YOUTH EDUCATION



Children's entertainment in the Great Hall of Riga Castle.



Corridor in the GPU basement.

Bolshevism went to great lengths to educate young people to become true advocates of the Bolshevik system. They were forced to join the communist youth organisations "Pioneers" and "Komsomol". Anyone who did not want to be suspected of being "anti-class" had to leave their children to these red breeding centres. It was also entirely in keeping with Bolshevik tactics to make the historic castle in Riga available to the red youth organisation "Pioneers" and to turn its rooms into a playground for Jewish youth educators. They could not get enough of praising this "socialist" deed. At every opportunity, the public was told that the Riga Castle had finally been given a "worthy" purpose.

These and similar agitational ploys were intended to distract attention from the actual situation of the Latvian people and to cover up the GPU's system of terror, which was now becoming increasingly widespread. Whilst socialist achievements were being flaunted on the one hand, hundreds of Latvian comrades went down the torturous path to the GPU cellars. The invasion of the German liberators revealed that this place of horror, which passers-by passed by with a shudder, was in fact equipped with all the means of modern inquisition, from the narrow individual cells, freezing cold and boiling hot baths, the electrically charged floors, to the ingeniously equipped shooting room.

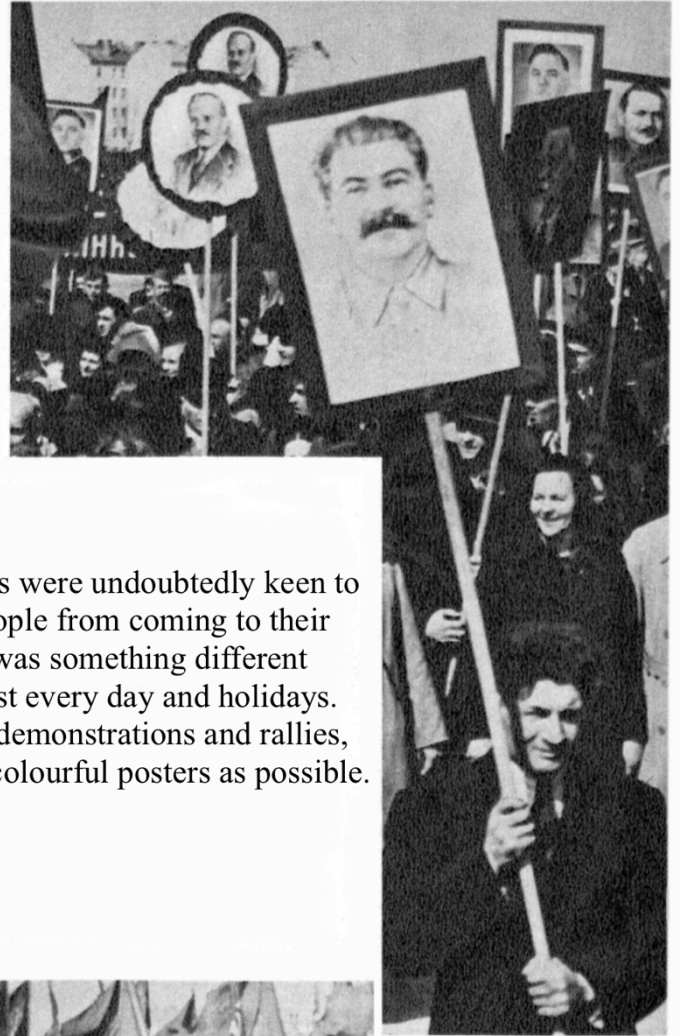
Note: 1) A standard work of Bolshevik literature, which is full of nasty descriptions.

Almugor

Agitation at any price!

The Bolsheviks were undoubtedly keen to prevent the people from coming to their senses. There was something different going on almost every day and holidays. With parades, demonstrations and rallies, with as many colourful posters as possible.

*Typical picture of a parade.
The Jewish mob carries a
series of posters of the Bolshevik rulers.*



There is no question about it - Jews wear the red rags.

**PARADES
ON 1 MAY 1941,
THE "DAY OF
PROLETARIAN
UNITY"**





One of the usual parades through the streets of Riga, as they were organised on a regular basis.



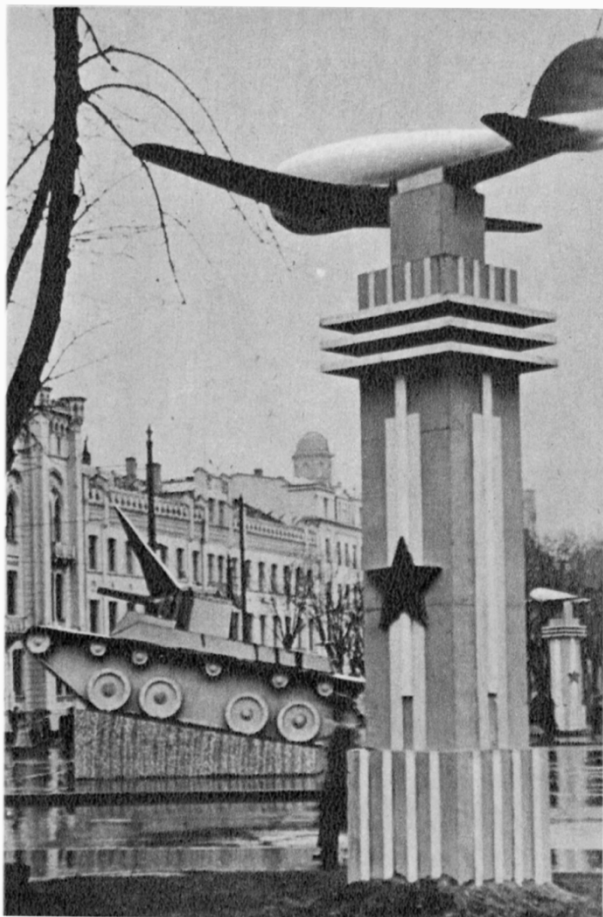
A genuine Jewish woman in a demonstration march.



Of course, the rural population had no idea what they were demonstrating for.



Peculiar forms of communist-Jewish agitation: dance groups accompany the parades.



Decorated omnibus at an election procession.

In the larger cities, especially in Riga, every more or less apparently important occasion was used to "embellish" the streets with a wide variety of tasteless decorations, posters, etc., which gave the otherwise quiet streetscape a decidedly garish character.



The façade of the Latvian association's building decorated with colourful posters and banners.



A Jewish factory manager explains the importance of "plan and graphics" to workers. Jews held almost all managerial positions in the companies. The percentage of Jews in managerial positions was distributed among the various branches of industry as follows:

Jersey factories 100%	Paper industry. 43%
Film industry . . . 92%	Textile industry 42%
Wood industry 53%	Rubber industry. 40 %
Fat industry . 46%	Chemical industry 34%.



Typical red corner, kitschy and tasteless.

After work, workers could spend time in the so called "red corner", where they were again offered Bolshevik wisdom in the form of books and other agitation material. Of course, these red corners were hardly ever visited because the workers had long since had enough of the Bolshevik slogans.

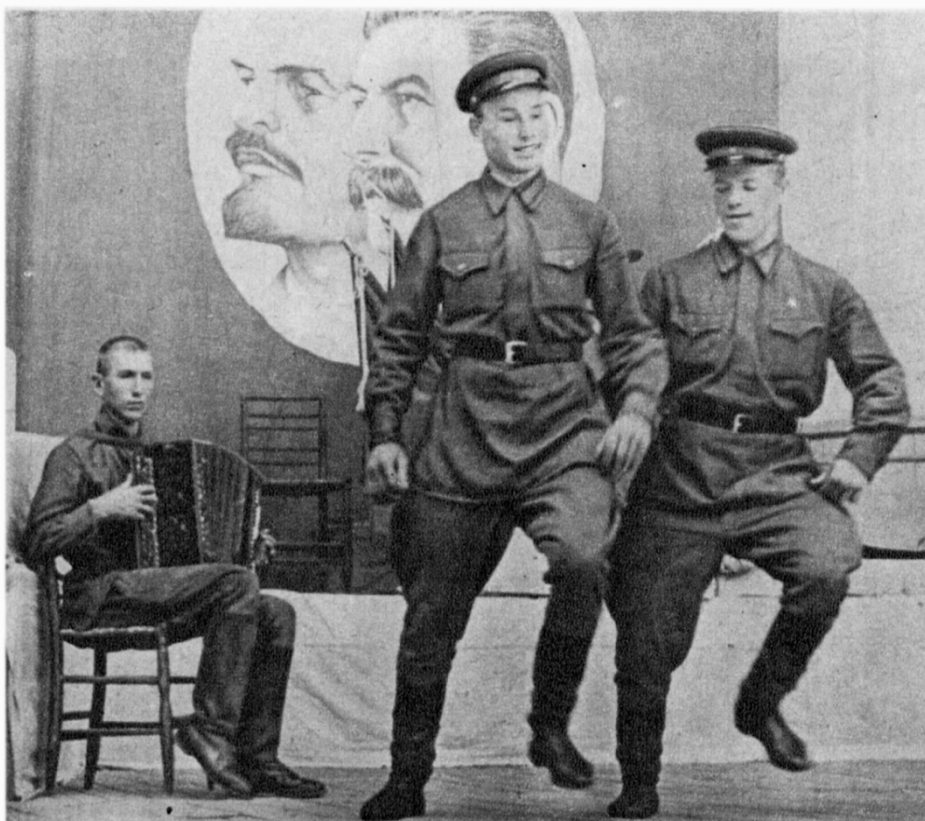
As a characteristic means of Bolshevik self-affirmation and mediator of Bolshevik "culture", the wall newspaper must be mentioned, in which the inner life of a factory was to be reflected in self-written articles. In fact, it was a convenient tool for sowing discord and disunity among the workers, because the purpose of the wall newspaper was to criticise individual employees or departments of a company in an "objective" Bolshevik way and to point out their shortcomings.



This is what an 'exemplary' Bolshevik wall newspaper looked like.



All areas of daily life were given their typical Bolshevik character. Cultural events were not spared either.



“Exemplary” cultural self-activity in Riga's public facilities, which Latvians should take as a model: Dance performances by Soviet soldiers.

The new "leaders"

Who would have been more suited to exerting a decisive influence in school and sport in the Bolshevik sense than the Jews. They were unscrupulous enough to play the entire school life and thus the education of the youth into the hands of the Jews.



Bergmanis, head of the education department, and his predecessor, Grasmanis. Their racial affiliation is obvious.



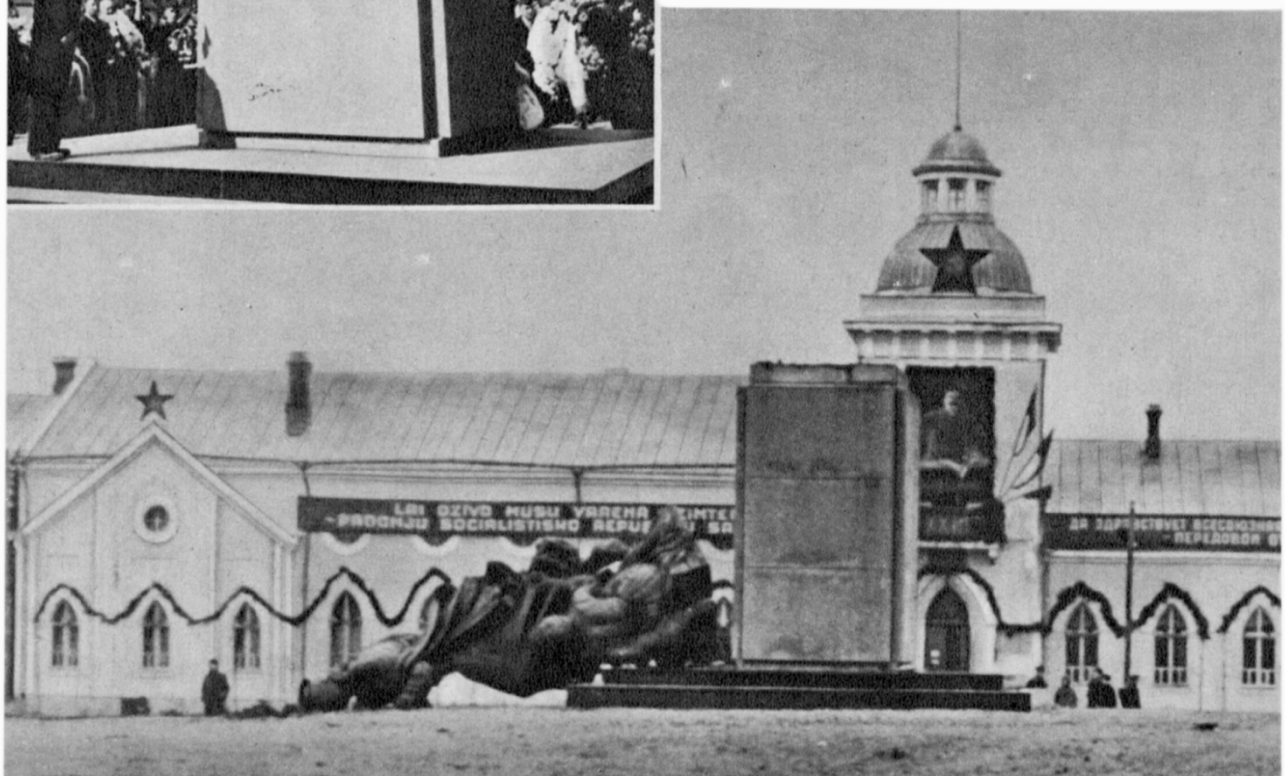
Jews as leaders of Latvian sports life at a sports club event.

MONUMENT "PRESERVATION"

It should come as no surprise that the Bolsheviks' destructive fury did not stop at monuments, especially when they were held in high esteem by the people. The monument in Rositten, pictured here, was all the more popular because, in the opinion of the Bolsheviks, it also expressed religious sentiment. The Bolsheviks made the process of removing the monument easy for themselves. At night and in fog, lorries were harnessed in front of them and the group of monuments were toppled from their pedestals. The justifiably outraged population was then hypocritically told that the storm had knocked over the monument.



The monument on the day it was unveiled.



This is what it looked like after the forcible removal. The "embellished" Stalin and the Soviet star were to serve as a replacement.



THIS WAS CALLED RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Bolshevik riff-raff were allowed to desecrate the Rainis cemetery in Riga with impunity. A tomb was destroyed and the cross was carried in triumph on the pillars of rubble.

Stalin's constitution guaranteed freedom of religion, but in practice this freedom only applied to the Jews. While the clergy of all Christian denominations were persecuted and attending church was almost considered a crime, the Jewish practice of "religion" remained untouched.



Jewish women queuing in front of a Jewish butcher's shop in Marienstraße in Riga, where meat slaughtered according to Jewish rituals could also be bought during the Bolshevik era.

Significantly, all the ungodly propaganda, which was of course widely publicised, was directed only against the Christian denominations, while the Jews remained unscathed. Attendance at the godless exhibitions was compulsory for soldiers, schoolchildren, employees, practically everyone.



Soldiers of the Latvian army in a godless exhibition.

Moreover, the Bolsheviks did not stop at this godless propaganda, but later also initiated practical measures against the church. As a prelude to an undoubtedly intended liquidation of the denominations, 2 Protestant-Lutheran churches were turned into warehouses and dance halls were set up in 4 Catholic churches in Latgale.

The clubhouses and clubrooms of the Red Guard and the GPU were a new phenomenon in "social life". In many cases, the prayer houses of the religious communities were deemed fit for purpose and expropriated. Objections from the religious communities were of course futile.

The Bolsheviks' initial reticence towards the religious communities was merely a tactical measure. They did not want to and could not risk offending the religiously sensitive population from the outset. However, there was never any doubt that the Latvian people were to be regarded as culturally backward because they still persisted in religious thinking. The fight against the church would undoubtedly have been carried out just as brutally in Latvia as in the Soviet Union if the Bolsheviks had had the time.

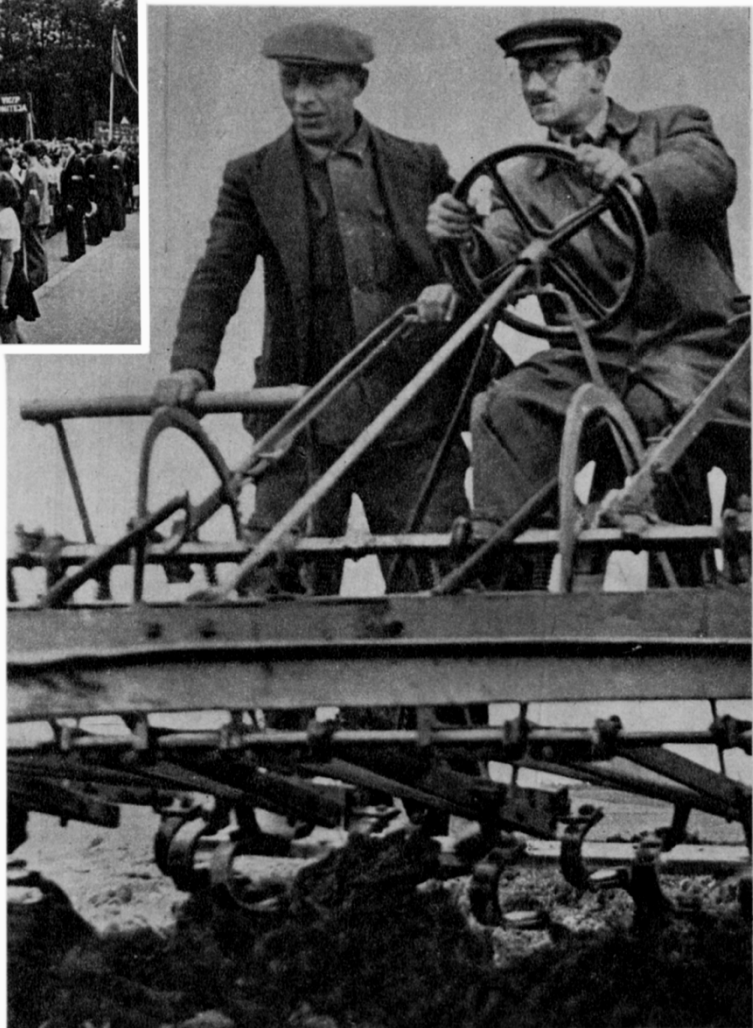
Jewish "experts" give Latvian farmers instructions on the use of agricultural machinery.



Jews put up posters demanding the expropriation and redistribution of the land.

Agriculture suffered particularly badly under Jewish Soviet rule. It too came under the control of the Jews and thus of a race for whom land was never anything other than an object of speculation. It was Jews who were the first to demand the expropriation of landed property after the Bolshevik invasion, and it was also Jews who wanted to teach Latvian farmers, who had been cultivating their land themselves for generations, Bolshevik land management.

The land belongs to the "people"



Pirmā kolektīvā saimniecība mūsu zemē

Tieslietu ministrs J. Pabērzs vakar devis atļauju pirms kolektīvās kop-saimniecības dibināšanai Dēmenes pa-gastā. Lūgumu iesnieguši 6 ēbrē-ju pilsoņi, kuri šim nolūkam vēlas iegūt zemes gabalu Dēmenes pagasta Gaidās un tā paša pagasta Upes saimniecībā — pāri par 70 ha kopplatībā.

Šī kolektīvā saimniecība būs pirmā mū-su zemē. Kā mums no kompetentas puses paskaidro, tad brīvprātīgai kolektīvo sai-mniecību ierīkošanai arī turpmāk mūsu ie-šādes neliks nekādus šķēršļus.

Otdien, 16. jūlijā 1940. g.

BRĪVA ZEME

Kolhozu nebūs

Lielās vēlēšanu dienas, kuras bija tautas brīvības atgūšanas svētki, pagājušas. Tauta mierīgi stājusies pie ikdienas darbiem, ticībā un palāvībā pret pašu vēlēto Saeimu.

Par vēlēšanu rezultātiem un tālākiem no-domiem, komunistiskās partijas centrālkomitejas sekr. Z. Spure izteicās:

«Vēlēšanu iznākums nav devis nekādus pār-steigumus. Tāds tas bija paredzams jau ie-prīekš, redzot kādā vienprātībā un uzticībā tauta vienotās ap Darba tautas bloku. Visas priekšvēlēšanu dienas bija pilnas sajūsmu par-rīvu, un vēlēšanu iznākums nav ne-kā 6 gadus apspiestās tautas, brīvās gribas izpausme un pierādījums, ka tā balstījās uz kaļiem izstrādnieki, darba zemnieki un inte-lijas, kas nav to atbalstījuši. Jaunai val-šanai un Saeimai nav vairs jābalstās uz kaļās varas, jo visa tauta tai dāvājusi savu uzticību un palāvību.

Ari laukos vēlēšanu skaits bija prāvs, un dažos pagastos piedalījies visi balstiesīgie vēlētaji. Daži jaunās iekārtas pretinieki laukos izplatīja baumas, it kā jaunā valdība un Saei-ma iekārtošot kolhozus. Tā nav patiesība. Ne-viens tagad par kolhozu ierīkošanu nav vēl domājis un arī nedomās. Kolhozi mums ne-der. Vispirms valdībai jāpalīdz tikt pie zemes tiem, kuriem tā vēl nav, bet kuri vēlas to paši arī apstrādāt. Nekādas citas pārmaiņas laukos nav paredzamas, un ja tādas vajadzēs, tad par tām lems pašas tautas izvēlētie pārstāvji Sa-eimā. Par kolhozu ierīkošanu varēs domāt tad, kad tauta būs pāragusi jaunā garā un pati to vēlēsis.

Kādi būs pirmie nākotnes darbi, par to ta-gad nav iespējams stāstīt, jo to lems Saeima. Varam būt droši, ka Latvijas tālākais ceļš būs tās, kādu to vēlēsis pati tauta. Tautas vēlē-šanās un prasības uzklauvis vienmēr, un vis-s Saeimas darbs būs veltīts tautas labākai nāko-tnei.

BRĪVA ZEME

Darbs Budeskalna sovchozā

Algo pie padomju darba

Lauki par darba tautas bloku

2. gods

Maksā 15 kap.

STALINA VĀRDA pirmais lauksaimniecības artelis PADOMJU LATVIJĀ

Abrenes apr. Augšpils pag. Žu-guru ciemā 15. jūnijā 20 darba zemnieku saimniecības kopēja sa-nāksmē nolēma nodibināt lauksai-mniecības arteli, apvienojot zemi-

domāts, vai nepastāv kādas šaubas vai vilšanās no jūsu pirmās pieredzes, vai domājat arī turpmāk zemi-arsaimniekot kopīgi, vai tāda ir jūsu cieša un negrozāma apņemšanās —

tas personīgai saimniecībai neniecie-šamās telpas, arī sīkāk darba rīki.

Kad biedri no prezidija jautā: kā-dā vārdā nosaukt nodibinājušos dar-ba arteli, no darba zemnieku vidus

resolūcija
latvis
tokmā
domi
azive
pārm
redz
tauta
domj
ias f
zeme
nas
Reiz
trisc
musa
no ci
refor
kieni
nicki
un
vara
sina
inve

For Latvian farmers, the Soviet Union has always been inextricably linked with the concept of the collective farm. The Soviets were very interested in bringing in a good harvest and avoiding any disruption to agriculture and thus to economic life as a whole. For this reason, efforts were made in good time to dispel the farmers' fears of collectivisation and thus prevent the neglect of agriculture. The Secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party explained in a newspaper article, among other things:

"Opponents of the new constitution are spreading rumours in the countryside that the new government and the Saeima intend to set up collective farms. That is a lie. For the time being, no one has thought of setting up collective farms and this will not be the case in the future either. Collective farms are not suitable for us. For the time being, the government must provide land to those who do not own land but want to cultivate it themselves. No other measures are planned in the countryside, and if such measures seem necessary, they will be decided by the representatives elected by the people in the Saeima."

Of course, this explanation was just as dishonest as all the others. The Latvian people were soon taught better. After the state-owned estates were taken over and the sovkhos was founded, the newspapers carried a notice about the first collective farm. "The Minister of Justice, J. Paberzs," it read, "yesterday gave permission for the establishment of the first collective farm in the municipality of Demene. The application was submitted by six Hebrew¹⁾ citizens who wanted to acquire 70 hectares of land for this purpose."

1) The word Jew was strictly forbidden. Anyone who called a Jew a Jew ended up in the GPU and received at least one year in prison according to the Soviet penal code.

Silent protest!



There is no need to prove that the Latvian people in their entirety rejected this system of arbitrariness and senselessness. It is quite understandable that the pressure created counter-pressure and the tension between the Latvian people and the Red rulers grew from month to month. The open rejection brought new and intensified persecutions. Anyone who did not sing along to the Internationale, did not take part in the parades and elections, or allowed himself to make a critical remark, was persecuted as an enemy of the Bolshevik system.

On the occasion of the 26th International Day of Communist Youth, Latvian soldiers had the dubious pleasure of marching in honour of the red youth. What they were thinking can be seen on their faces.



On 1 May 1941 - which was of course celebrated as a day of class struggle and "Proletarian Unity Day" - Latvian youth were deemed worthy of demonstrating for the Bolshevik world revolution. The picture clearly shows that they were anything but in a festive mood.

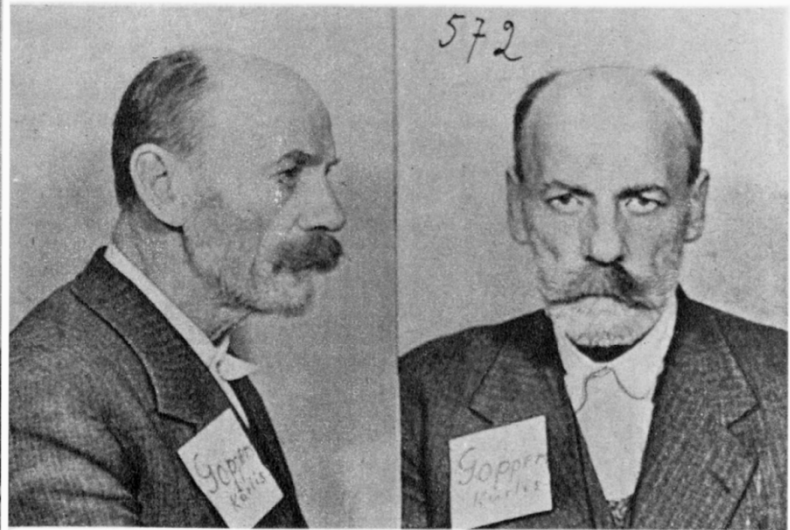


Although every effort was made by the "Pioneers" organisation to educate the youth in a Bolshevik spirit, i.e. to incite them and encourage them to denounce others, this "educational method" had only exceptional success overall. The impassive faces of the youth in the picture above show that the youth could not be inspired even by bombastic parades.



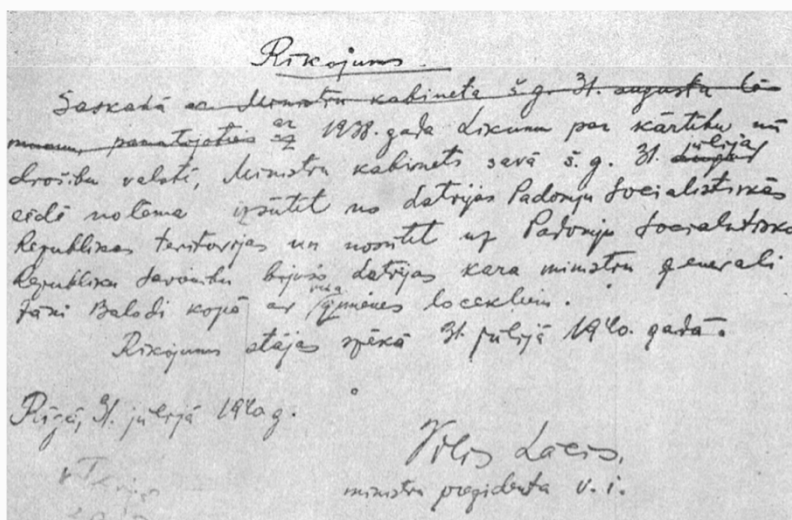
Characteristic picture showing the attitude of Latvian soldiers. At the moment when the photographer wants to take this picture for Bolshevik agitation purposes, the officers turn their backs on him.

EXPOSED!



Karlis Goppers as a general in the Latvian army and beyond human life, in the GPU.

The Bolsheviks saw the behaviour of the Latvian people as a hostile force that had to be broken and destroyed. Already in the first few days, the leading figures of the Latvian state and public life in general were arrested. Arrests followed non-stop, despite the official promise not to tolerate any reprisals.



In July 1940 Deputy Prime Minister Vilis Lācis signed a decree expelling the former Latvian Minister of War, General Janis Balodis, and his family from the territory of Soviet Latvia and sending them to the USSR.

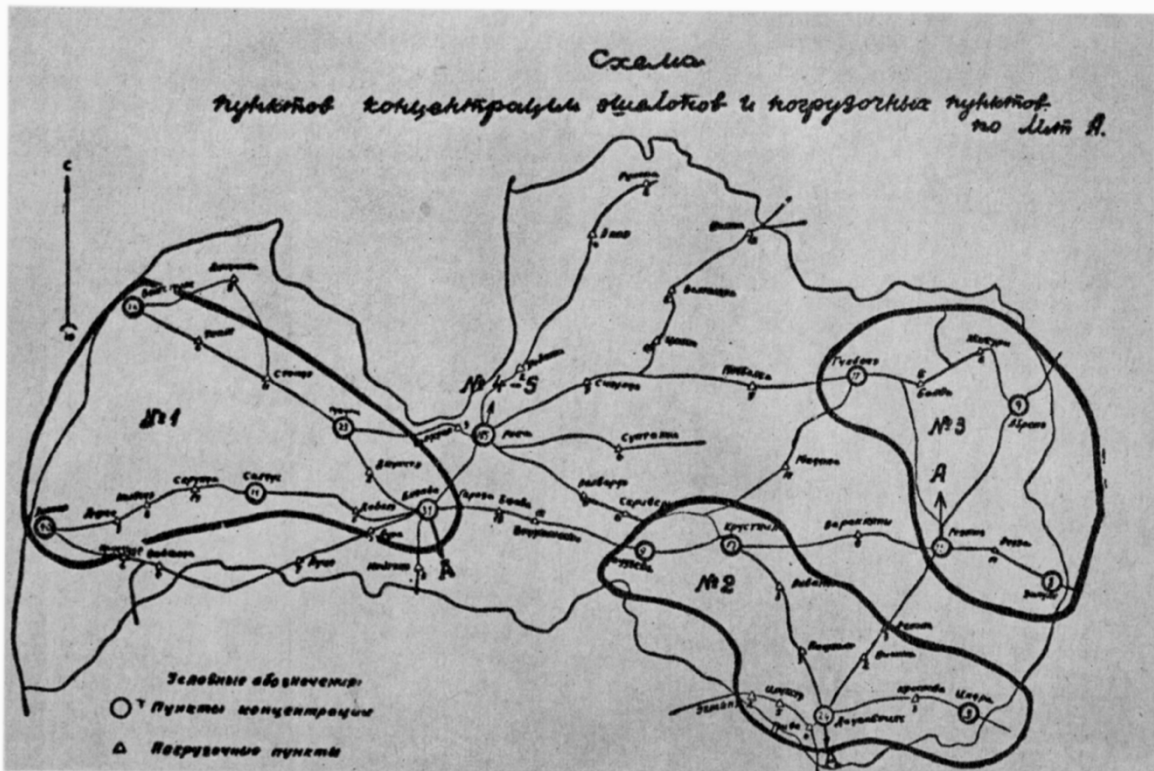
Over time, it became clear that the Soviets were not targeting a specific social class, but that their goal was the destruction of the entire Latvian people.

The Night of the 14th of June

On the night of the 14th of June, 1941, mass arrests and deportations began. Since the preparations for this extermination operation, which had been underway for a long time, were kept secret in the most careful manner, it is understandable that this attack by subhumanity hit the unfortunate people completely unexpectedly and only very few found time to escape their cruel fate.



The documents give a clear picture of the meticulousness of the preparations carried out and at the same time show who the Bolsheviks had entrusted with the realisation of this action. On behalf of the operational staff of the Commissariat for State Security (NKVD - GPU - Cheka), the Jew Goldfain drew up a schematic overview of the deportation operation, in which the collection (O) and loading (Δ) points were indicated. The detainees were first taken to the loading points and then transported from there in goods wagons to the collection centres, where transport trains of around 30 wagons were then put together.



Schematic overview of the deportation operation by the Jew Goldfain.

The only recordings of the abductions that were taken at the risk of their lives:



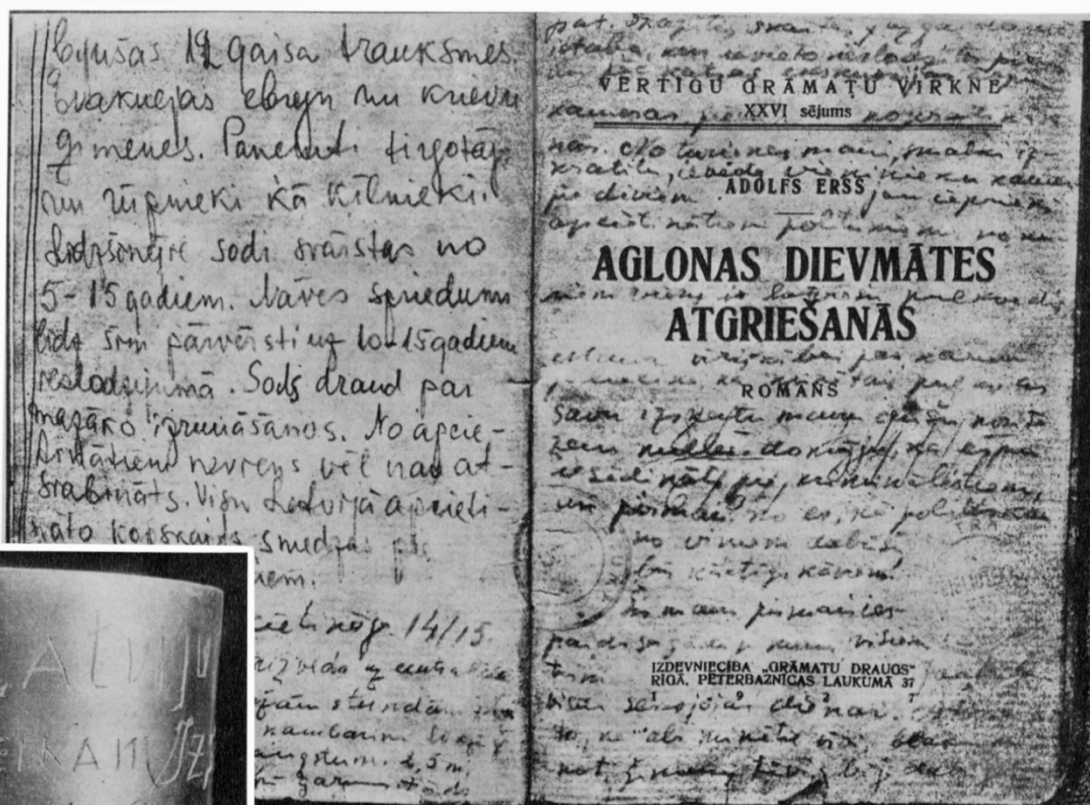
A railway train with the deportees at the station in Oger. Helpful men and women crowd around the wagons to at least give them food and warmer clothes on their way, but this was mostly forbidden by the GPU guards.





Barred railway carriages at a station en route to the Soviet Union.

The transports could not have been carried out more cruelly. The unfortunates were crammed into the wagons like cattle, regardless of age or gender, without food or water, indeed without even the most primitive facilities. The inhumanity of the procedure meant that children and old people were easily doomed to death, as only physically strong people were able to withstand the ordeal. In some cases, deportees managed to throw messages through the barred hatches of the wagons onto the railway track, where they were later found.



Displaced persons use book covers and cups to transmit last messages.

After Siberia's Tundras...



The documents left behind by the Bolsheviks provide information on where the deportees were to be used for forced labour in the future. The map shows the villages and the number of wagons destined for them. Only a few managed to escape this fate.

An officer of the Guards Defence Force with his wife in peacetime conditions and after a three-week escape through the woods.



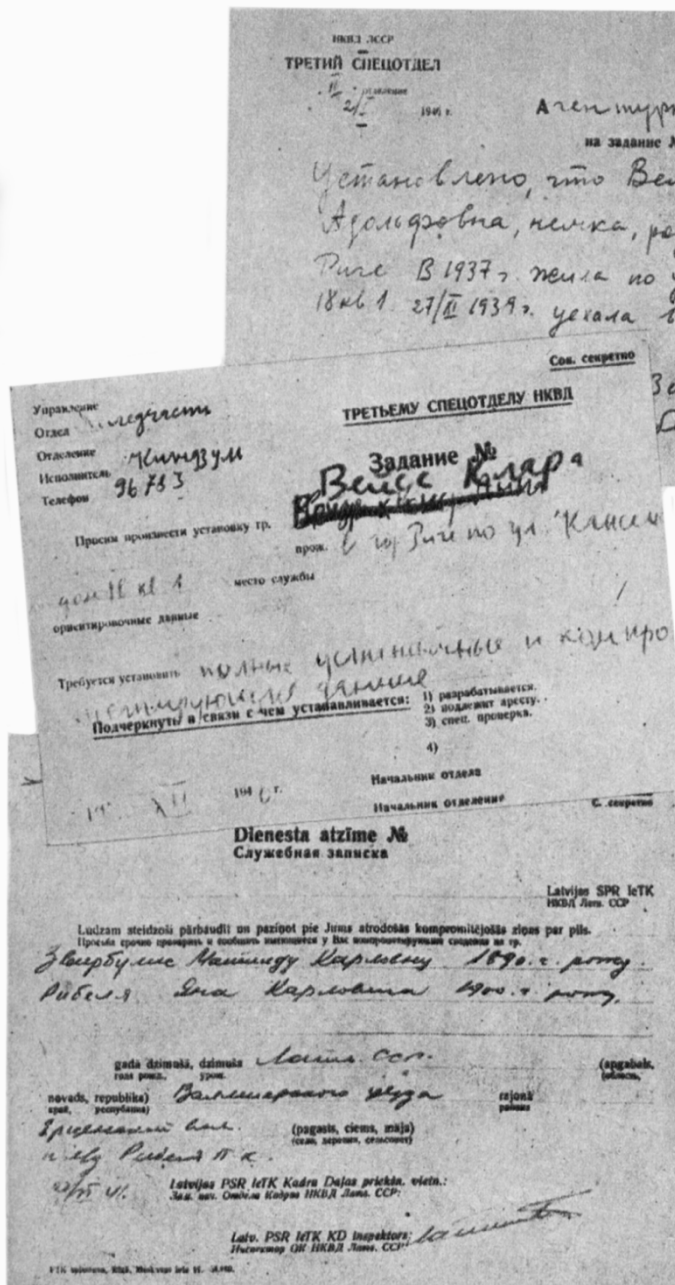
GPU

Anyone who was persecuted by the Bolsheviks - unless they escaped persecution or were abducted - was sent to the GPU's torture chambers. The horror, pain and suffering that the unfortunate prisoners had to endure there cannot be described.

Only in the brains of sadistic subhumans could these methods be devised.

The "most democratic constitution in the world", Stalin's constitution, which promised the people of the Soviet Union, including the Latvian people, a happy, sunny future, brought unbelievable horror and the most bloodthirsty atrocities, far surpassing the cruelest methods of inquisition.





Regardless of the repeatedly proclaimed inviolability of the Soviet citizen, the security of personal freedom and property, regardless of the promises of no reprisals, no Latvian felt safe. At any moment he had to fear being arrested and condemned to months in prison without trial or even dragged off to the GPU cellars. The slightest suspicion was enough. If evidence was lacking, it was simply created, i.e. fabricated. For example, on 19 December 1940, Special Department III of the NKVD received the top-secret order to investigate "complete and irrefutable incriminating evidence" about a certain Klara Weiß. In this case, the unrestrained arbitrariness is particularly clear, as the information, which is also secret, shows that Klara Weiß had already moved to Germany on 27 November 1939, more than a year earlier.

The GPU received information about suspicious persons from a carefully organised network of agents and provocateurs, from the confidants and observers who sat in all major factories and authorities. The GPU often issued similar orders to provide evidence about suspicious persons. If the documents of one office were not sufficient, they turned to one or more others. In one case, the People's Commissariat asked for incriminating evidence about the citizen Zvirbulis and the citizen Ribelis.

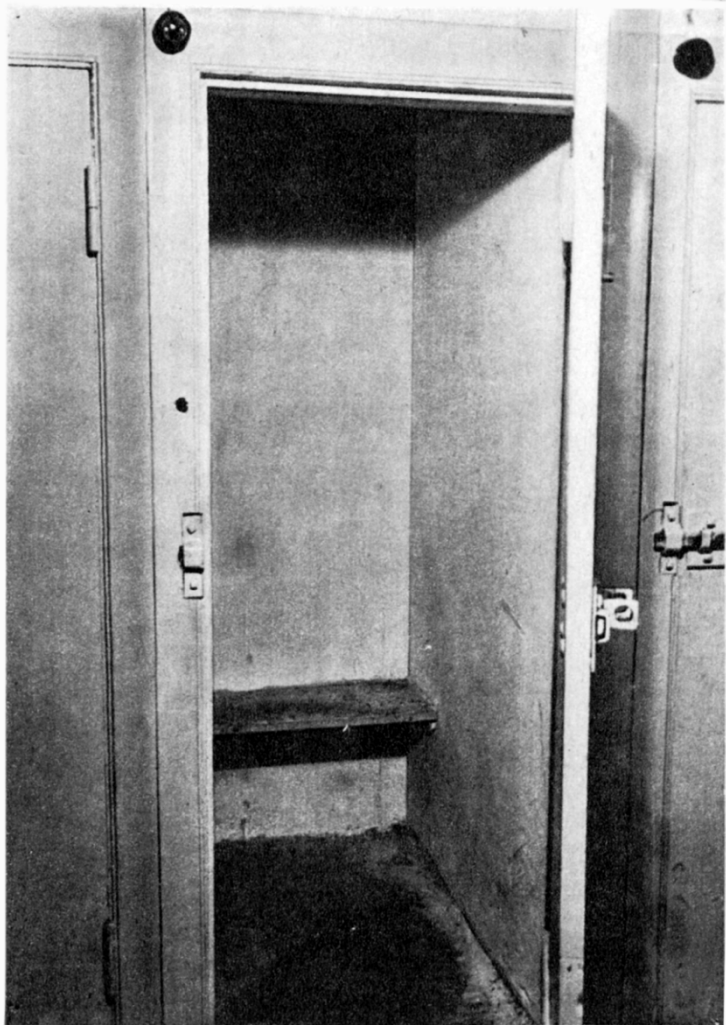


Zippe Gutmann, a thief and burglar with a criminal record of 3 years and 6 months - a senior employee of the Bolshevik



Ernests Rozkalns, a specialist in burglary, convicted 1 times, head of a large trading company during the Bolshevik era.

THE HOUSE OF HORROR



A prison cell into which mostly newly arrested prisoners were locked. The room was so narrow that it was impossible to stand or move around in it. This diabolical procedure was designed to wear down the detainees before interrogation.



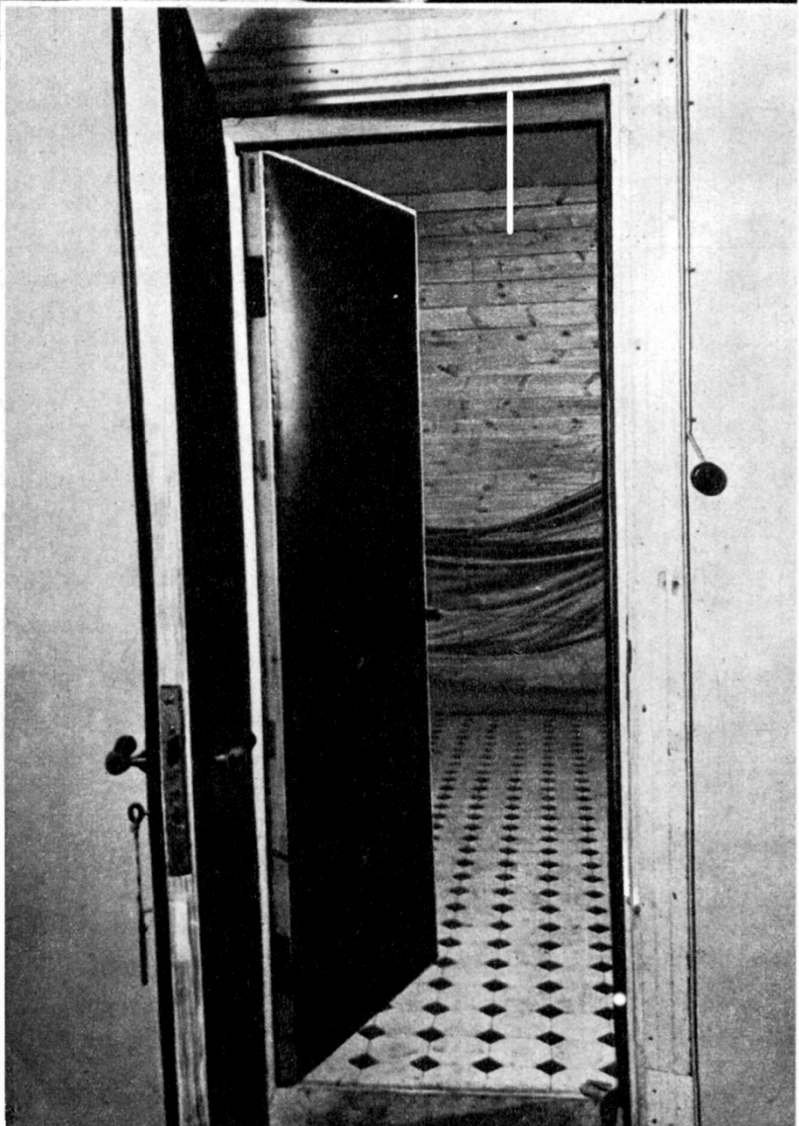
Courtyard of the GPU building.



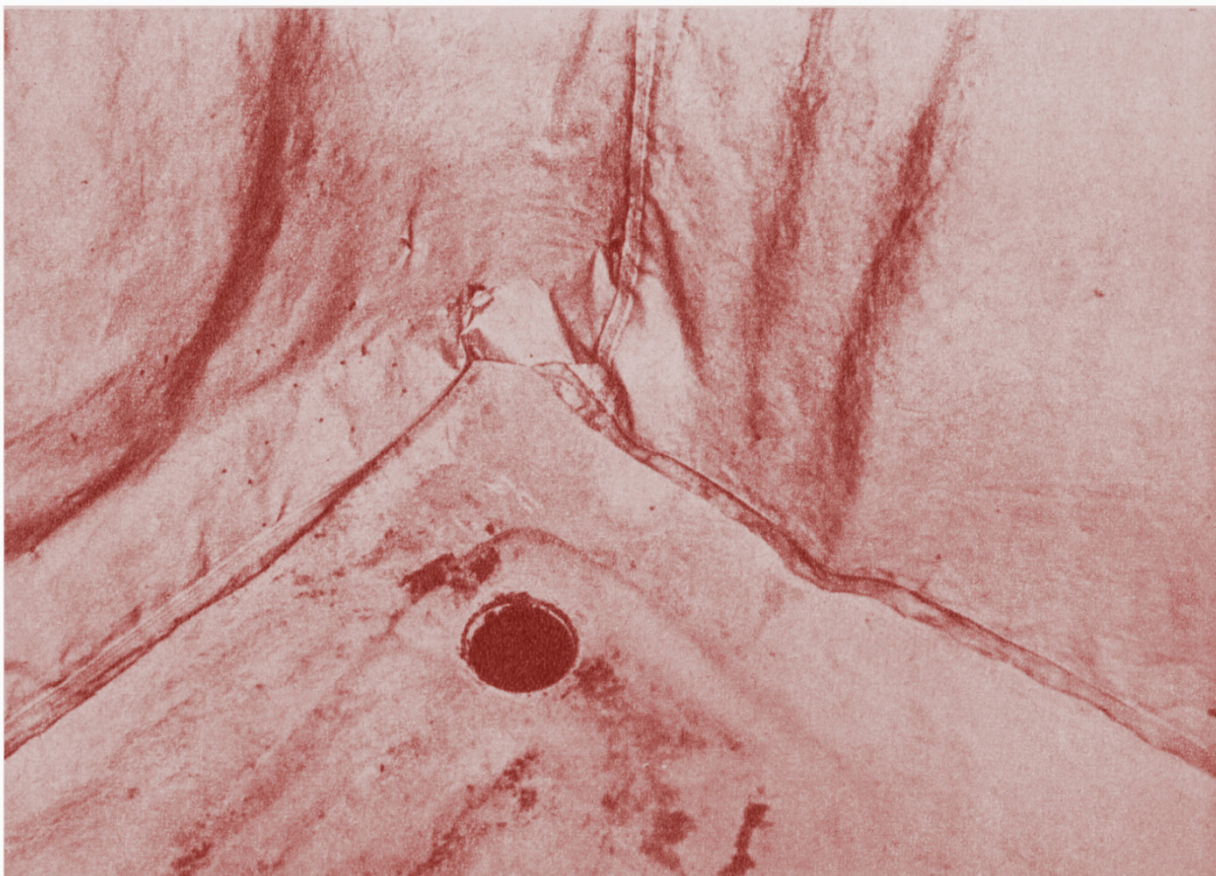
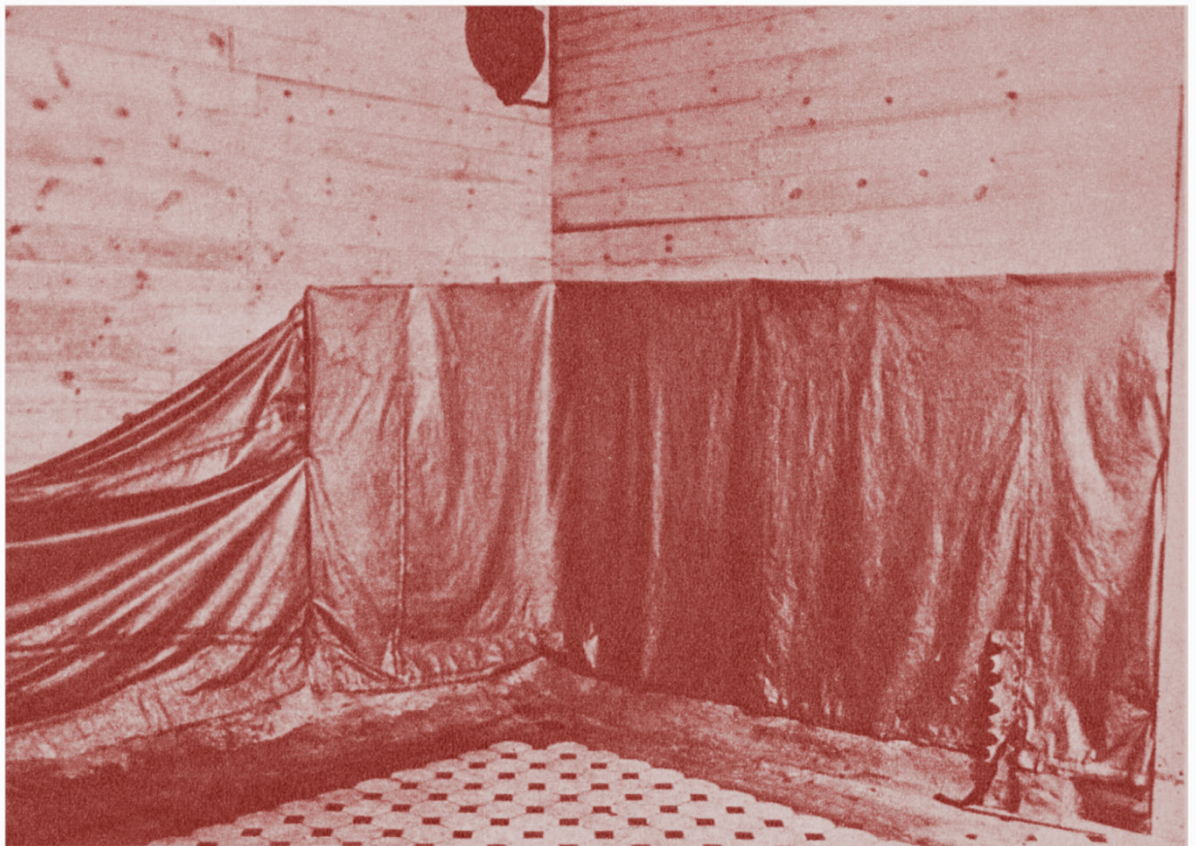
One of the communal cells. In these rooms, the command call "Get up!" was usually heard at night. A few names were called out and the death row inmates walked through brightly lit corridors down the last corridor to the ...

DEATH CELL

The bloody secret of this death cell was revealed after the invasion of the German troops. They found what they were looking for: Soundproof double doors, walls lined with thick wood as a bullet trap, easy-to-clean stone tiles...

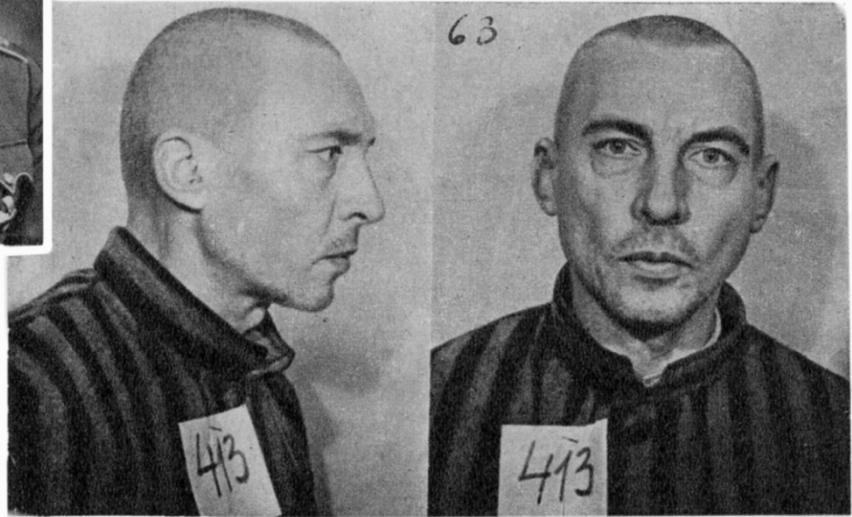


... Rubber curtains to protect the walls from blood, a concrete drainage channel along the shooting wall, a drainage pipe in which 240 shell casings were found during the first inspection.

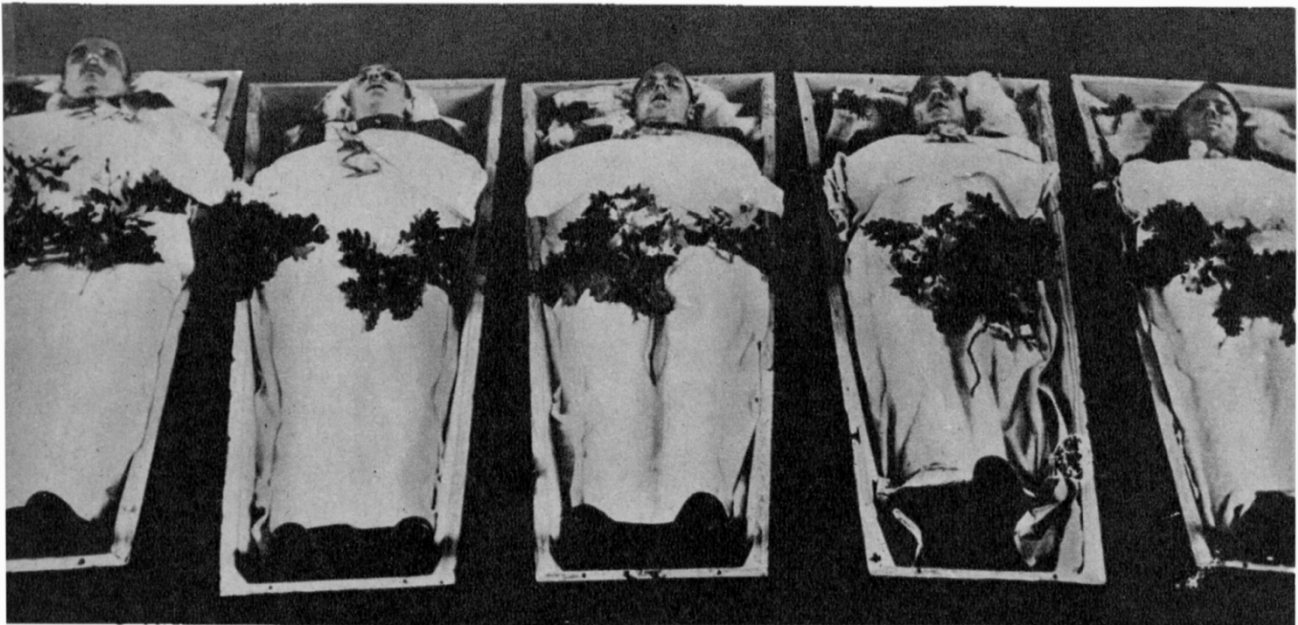


ONE OF THOUSANDS

A Latvian's journey from life through the GPU's chambers of horror to martyrdom.



The pictures show Colonel Streipa, head of the Organisation and Mobilisation Department of the former Latvian Army, before the Bolsheviks broke in and as number 413 in the GPU's chambers of horror. Colonel Streipa's body was found among the victims in the central prison in Riga. The body was horribly mangled.



in der Nähe des Latvian soldiers shot near the Litene camp.

The territorial rifle corps of the Soviet Republic suffered a terrible fate. The remnants of the former Latvian army were partially disbanded at the outbreak of the German-Soviet War and distributed among Bolshevik units. The "politically unreliable" Latvian soldiers were released with the intention of ambushing them in the forest or on the road as they left the camp and shooting them in the back. Those who were not discharged tried to escape. Many of them also fell victim to the murderous bullets.

Bruno Rungainis reports the following details about his experiences at the GPU:

.... During interrogation, they often called me names I didn't recognise and asked me if I knew them. In the evening, I was taken to a semi-dark room where there were three women. They ordered me to take off my trousers and lie down on the sofa. I didn't obey the order. Then the women came very close to me and now I saw that all three were Jewish. One pulled my hair; the other threatened me with a revolver and told me to cross my hands behind my back. They tied my hands very skilfully and then the three of them pushed me onto the sofa. One of them lifted my feet onto the sofa and tied them at the ankles. Then all three began to torture me in different ways. They twisted my nose between their fingers, pulled me by the ears, tried to break my knuckles, spat in my eyes, held my mouth open with their fingers and spat into it, treated my private parts mercilessly, behaved in various silly ways and stuck a feather pen in my anus, sat two by two astride my body and began to knead me like bread. Then they pricked me all over my body with needles, but not too deeply. They argued among themselves about where they should put the bullet in my body. They often came to the table and had a drink. Later they lifted one end of the sofa so that I was in a semi-recumbent position. One of the Jewish women tore my eyelids wide apart, the second jammed glass objects into my eyes so that I couldn't close them. The lights were switched off in the Limmer. Immediately afterwards, they directed particularly bright rays of light at my eyes. Then it went dark again - this was repeated about six times. Then a dim light was switched on and my eyes were freed from the eyelid locks. Meanwhile, they kept asking me whether I wanted to confess or not. If not, I would be tortured to death until morning. Laughing, all three left the room. After a moment, one of the Jewish women came back with a young woman whose face was covered by a mask. After they had exchanged a few words in Russian, the Jewish woman left the room. Then the young woman came up to me and asked me quietly and compassionately: "Bruni, why are you here?" I said that I didn't know myself. She also began to tell me off about my friends, but in a very friendly and compassionate tone. She advised me to confess everything, otherwise I would be even worse off. She asked me if I was having a hard time. I replied that my bound hands hurt and that I was very thirsty. She untied my hands, held a glass of water to my lips and told me to drink the contents. Then she left, after kindly explaining to me that everything would be all right, I should just confess everything openly. Then I was taken back to the cell, where I spent the night. I was not allowed to sleep. I had hardly fallen asleep when I was woken up. In the morning I was taken back upstairs for interrogation. A Russian interrogated me with the help of an interpreter. As he didn't achieve anything, I was told to give the names of three nationalistic people and to report on certain people, then I would be freed and richly rewarded. If I didn't comply and didn't name three people either, I was threatened with being shot; having achieved this, they beat me there and let me out onto the street. I had to sign that I had not been ill-treated during the interrogation and that under no circumstances would I tell anyone anything about what I had experienced.

The Jew Ginsburg (illiterate) from Dünaburg confessed the following on 5 August 1941:

"I am Ginsburg-Benjamin, born on 5 November 1918 in Dünaburg, Jewish, unmarried, no criminal record, living in Dünaburg in the ghetto. About 45 people were shot in the prison yard and buried in three pits by the eastern wall. I can report several Jewish communists in the ghetto, I don't know their family names, but I can show the people. I was paid 10 to 20 roubles per person for pulling out their fingernails. I pulled out the nails of about 20 people. I did not know any of those who were buried on the prison wall personally. The victims mentioned were shot in the winter months. Some "Anna" gave us the news. I don't know the family name. Bebris, who had a dairy shop in (Metzger) Viestur Street, can tell you the surname of the Anna mentioned. Bebris was communist-minded and made a lot of threats with the Politruks. I haven't seen anyone else from the nail puller team here, they must have all fled. I have nothing else to explain. The minutes were read out.

Signatures: B. Ginsburgs - The investigating police officer: Waldmanis.

THE EXECUTIONERS OF THE LATVIAN PEOPLE

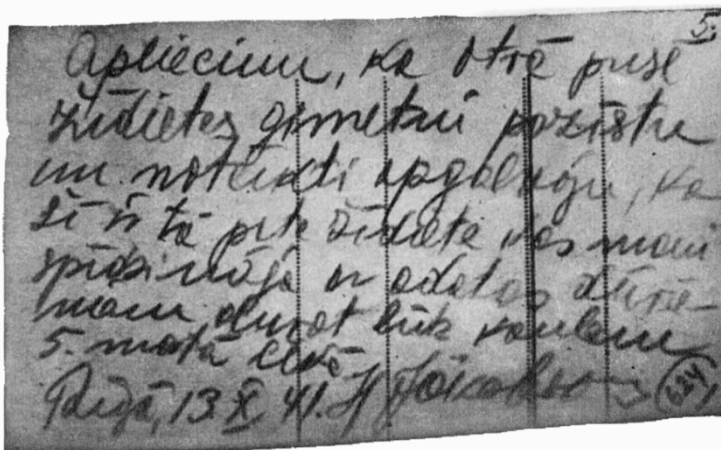


The Jew Schustin, People's Commissar of the Interior (NKWJO), later People's Commissar for State Security.

The Jew Novik, People's Commissar of the Interior; worthy successor to Schuslin.

The Jew Moses Citrons, doctor of the Dunaburg GPU prison, who received three times the normal doctor's salary for his bloody deeds.

A Jewish woman as a tool of the red executioners



A prisoner of the GPU confirmed on the back of the picture that this Jewish woman had cruelly tortured him in the GPU prison.



We accuse!

Only the expulsion of the Bolsheviks by the victorious German Wehrmacht brought all the atrocities to light



Bin Stiile's garden house in the neighbourhood of Riga, in Bikernieki. The Latvian patriots were brought here in closed cars and cruelly murdered.



They were buried in mass graves in the garden between young trees. The picture shows one of these mass graves.



One of the open mass graves in Weißensee near Riga.



113 murdered bodies were unearthed in Weißensee.



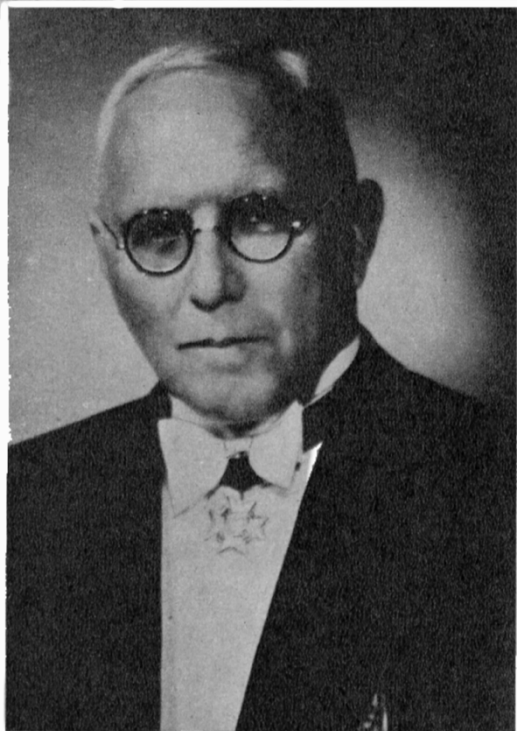
Mortal remains of Latvian patriots unearthed in the neighbourhood of Riga, in Dreilini.



While thousands of Latvians were brutally murdered, the Bolshevik rulers celebrated at richly laid tables. The picture shows members of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Latvian Republic, Vilis Lācis, Zanis Spure and the President of the sham government, Prof. KirchenSteins.



The leading figures of the Latvian public were treated with particular cruelty by the Bolsheviks. They were brutally martyred and tortured before being shot. Their only offence was their position in public life and their only guilt was their service to the people and the fatherland.



The Director of the School Department Arnolds Cuibe.



The commander of the railway defence force Jānis Ozoliņš

Арестованные
всего 64 души
всех национальностей
по делу: *Борьба
с буржуазией.*

The blood terror of the Bolsheviks gripped the entire country in the last days of their rule. Murder was carried out without restraint, and no matter how flimsy the justification. People were arrested in the streets, squares and railway stations for no reason whatsoever for being anti-Soviet. No one's life was safe any more.

The above receipt is evidence of how the Bolsheviks valued human life. It confirms the receipt of 64 prisoners. Neither names nor other details are included in the receipt. The only important thing was the number, which was also the sole deciding factor for the shooting.

Комм?

СПИСОК

для на лиц, арестованных НКВД СССР за контрреволюционную деятельность по обвинению в измене Родине и в шпионаже.

№ п/п	Фамилия, имя и отчество арестованного	Сущность обвинения	Примечание
1.	КРИЖАВСКИЙ Иван Сидоров.	24/11-41 г. возбужден немцами как оккупантами. Агитировал за то, что скоро Германия освободит Латвию и отстоит от русских бандитов. /обвинение по ст. 58-10 ч.2 УК доказано/.	
2.	ЛАСАВСКИЙ /СОЛОВЬЕВ/ Антонина Павловна	Выступала агентом германской и французской разведки и собирала для них сведения японского характера о Красной армии, а также поощряла эти сведения им.	

которые на товарной станции Рига агитировали среди рабочих и распро-
провокали их к революционным ак-
там, что скоро придут в Ригу немцы
русских.

НАРКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ СССР
КАПИТАН ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЬ ВОЕННОГО ТРИБУНАЛА ВОЙСК ПИИ
ЛАТВИЙСКОГО ССР
ВОЕННЫЙ ПРИСТ 2-го РАНГА

КОМ ВОЕННОГО ПРОКУРОРА ПО СЛЕДУЮЩИМ ПРИМОВО
ВОЕННЫЙ ПРИСТ 2-го РАНГА

*Ввиду
социальной опасности
расстрелять
Р. Шустин
26/11-41*

A collective judgement on 78 defendants. Underneath, in red ink, the "reasons for the judgement" of the commissioner for internal security, the Jewish executioner Schustin: "In view of the social danger, all are to be shot." Here are the "crimes" that had to be punished with death:

- "Sang Latvian folk songs"
- "Didn't sing along to the Internationale on 1 May"
- "Descended from large landowners"
- "Stayed at the cemetery during the air raid alert"
- "Was a member of a corporation"
- "Was a member of the former defence force"
- "Was a police officer"
- "Was anti-Bolshevik in outlook"
- "Behaved contemptuously towards Soviet soldiers"
- "Spoke contemptuously against the communist party"
- "Former aide to the Latvian president"
- "Instigated hatred against other peoples" and so on!

This absurdity would be hard to believe if the blood of 78 people did not cry out to heaven.

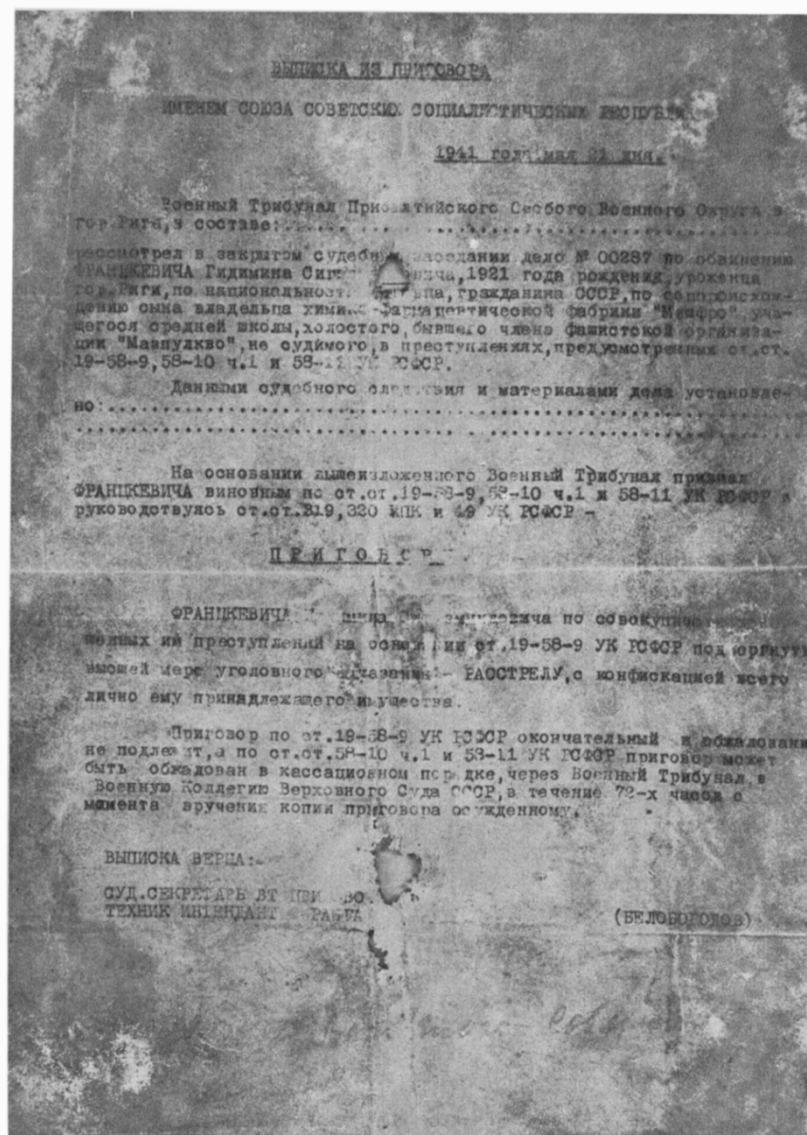


The outbreak of the German-Soviet war was the signal for a bestial campaign of revenge against the arrested Latvians. In every city that the Bolsheviks had to evacuate, they left behind mountains of corpses. On 28 June 1941, three days before the liberation of Riga, the inmates of the central prison were murdered in a vicious vendetta. After the invasion of the German troops, the murdered were dug up and it turned out that the prisoners had been shot with a machine gun in large groups at the edge of a self-dug grave.

In many cases, attempts to find out the names of the murdered were in vain after the bodies were unearthed. The relatives of those arrested long ago tried to find the remains of their brothers, fathers or sons in the courtyard of the central prison.

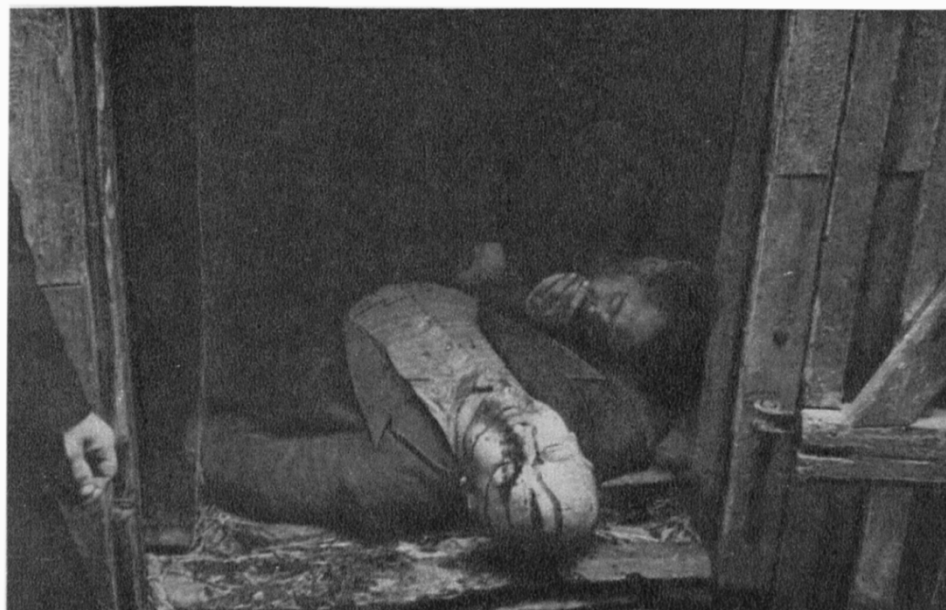


The Bolsheviks operated in a similar manner in other Latvian cities. Before clearing Libau, they murdered all the prisoners in the militia and GPU prisons.



The bodies of those murdered were often only recognisable by the death sentence found in the pockets of their clothes. The judgement against Franckevics is characteristic of Soviet justice. Franckevics was just 19 years old and belonged to a Latvian youth organisation. The fact of belonging to this youth organisation alone would have been enough to liquidate Franckevics. To make matters worse, Franckevics was the son of the owner of a chemical-pharmaceutical factory and thus came from a non-proletarian family, which was specifically noted in the judgement. Although a whole series of paragraphs were used in the judgement, the reasons for the sentence were not given in the verdict, which was handed over to the convict.

Transcript of the death sentence of Gedimin Franckevic.



Victims of the labour murder in Mitau.

Die Zeugenaussage der Hauswarterin Maria L i e p i n , wohnhaft
Sünderstrasse Nr 15 über die Brandstiftung in der St. Petrikirche.

Die Keurenaussage von Fridrich Kuck, wohnhaft Sünderstrasse
Nr 21-3 über die Brandstiftung der St. Petrikirche.
Der unterzeichnete Fridrich Kuck, wohnhaft Sünderstrasse
Nr 21-3 erklärt an Eidesstatt:
Am 20. Juni um:

Am 28. Juni umgingen Rotgardisten und Rotarmisten die Umgebung der St. Petri Kirche. Die ganze Zeit, d.h. auch am 29. Juni wurde geschossen. Um die Mittagszeit, als ich mich in meinem Hauskeller befand, hörte ich eine starke Detonation und sah wie aus der oberen Turmhälfte Flammen schossen. Der Turm ring schnell ab zu brennen. Nach einiger Zeit fiel die obere Hälfte des Turmes auf ein Haus, welches zu brennen anfangte. Um weiteres Unglück zu verhüten begab ich mich hinaus um mich an den Rettungsarbeiten zu beteiligen. Der Hauswart schleppte Löschgerät heraus, denn das Feuer konnte gelöscht werden. Jedoch die Rotarmisten bedrohten uns mit Seitengewehren und trieben uns zurück. Ich habe selbst beobachtet, dass die roten Banditen die St. Petri Kirche selbst angezündet haben. Sie legten Feuer an eine Zündschnur, die mit in der oberen Hälfte des Turmes aufgestelltem Sprengstoff verbunden stand, wo auch die ersten Detonationen stattfanden und die Flammen hervorbrachen. Später als die Flammen tiefer kamen, folgten sich ähnliche Detonationen. Augenscheinlich befand sich in der unteren Hälfte des Turmes Munition und Behälter mit Brennstoff. Das Feuer, welches angezündet worden ist, hat sich auf das Haus ausgedehnt und hat auch die Detonationen verursacht.

Das in unserem Hause aufgestellte Maschinengewehr schoss von Zeit zu Zeit, aber die Soldaten behaupteten, dass die Deutschen erschossen. Durch diese Annahme entstand ein Missverständnis. Die Russen erschossen ihre eigene Maschinengewehrbedienung. Als alles heruntergebracht war, kam ein Techniker an und schimpfte auf die Soldaten, dass sie ihre eigenen Leute erschossen hätten, so sei ihre Absicht gewesen eine Panik hervorzurufen. Der Techniker behauptete auch, dass jenseits der Düna und auch diesseits noch keine Deutsche seien.

2. Zeugenaussage der Hauswärterin Tekla Tircitis.
Sünderstrasse Nr 13. Über die Brandstiftung in der St. Petri Kirche.
Die Hauswärterin des Hauses Sünderstrasse Nr 13
hat an Eides statt:
und Rotgardisten die Kirche
geschützt aufgestellt
geschossen.

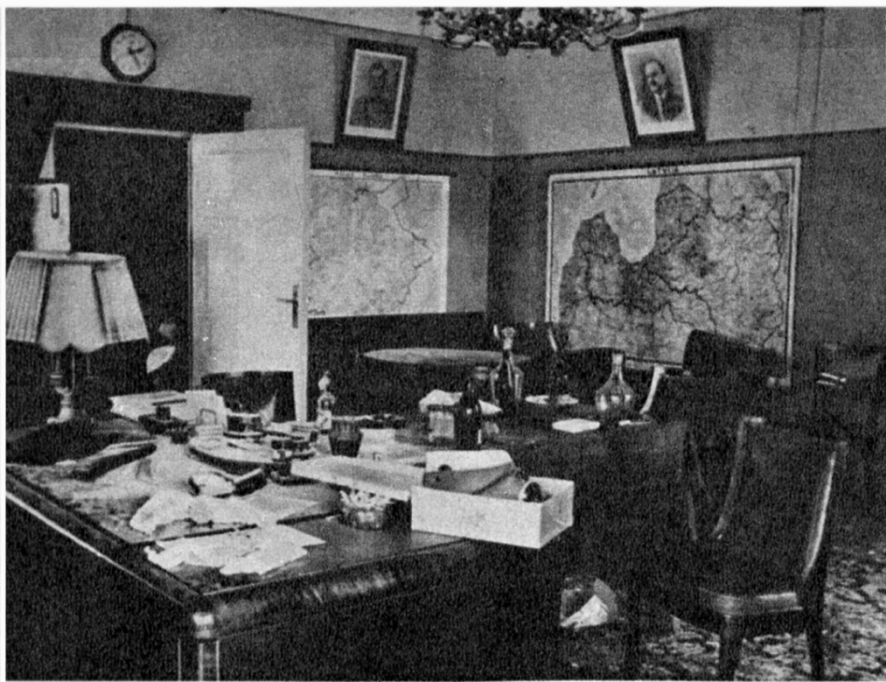
strasse (Maratzi iela), das ökonomische Geschick der Arace und die Häuser auf der grossen Strasse, wahrscheinlich war die Kalkstrasse gemeint, anzukündigen. Als jemand einwandte, dass die Zivilbevölkerung dabei unkommen werde, da erweiterte Pechekint, das sei gleichgültig, weil auch sie untergehen müssten.



19. Juli 1941

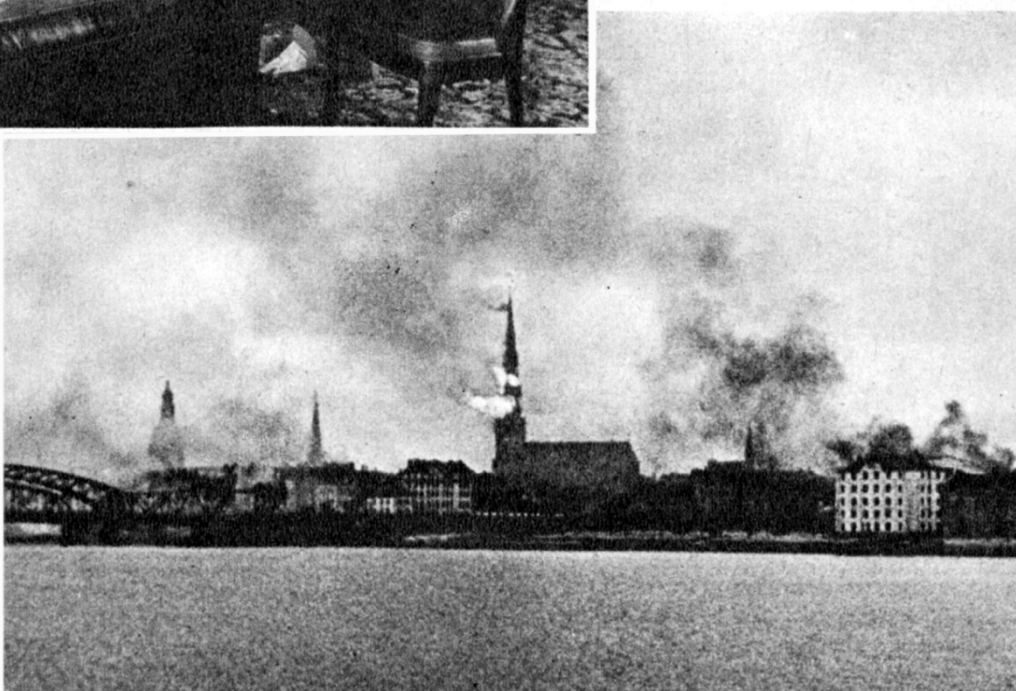
Leutnant
Dienststelle 44912

n Text dem
Lau
führer (2)



With the invasion of German troops, Riga and the country were liberated from Bolshevism. The year of horror was over. On their retreat from Riga, the Bolsheviks left behind a burning city. The Old Town was particularly hard hit, first set on fire by the Bolsheviks and then shelled by artillery. In the process, the most valuable historical buildings such as St Peter's Church, the Blackheads' House and the Town Hall were destroyed.

So the Bolsheviks left their previous workspaces. It was a headlong flight.



The burning old town of Riga with St Peter's Church.



The burnt-out old town centre of Riga.



Body of a woman in one of Riga's main streets.

Out of anger at their expulsion from Riga, the Bolsheviks shot senselessly at the harmless civilian population.



Jews and other Bolshevik riff-raff on the run from the German Wehrmacht.

Bolshevism has trampled the honour and human rights of the people in the dirt, humiliated people and deprived them of their personal freedom, destroyed the entire economy and destroyed culture. He stole 48,800 head of cattle and 79,225 tonnes of grain, took away 600 cars, 1,700 lorries, 572 railway carriages, 126 locomotives and 36 of the best ships. It destroyed 328 bridges and 6437 buildings. In addition, 4516 buildings were damaged by him, causing property damage of around 2 million roubles alone. It robbed the small savers of their savings, plundered the forests and destroyed the fields.

All this happened under the sign of the Soviet star and the "freest constitution of all peoples", Stalin's constitution. While the red rulers talked of freedom and happiness, they crushed people's freedom and happiness, plunging them into desolation. Despair and misery.

The Bolshevik rule will never disappear in the memory of the Latvian people as the year of horror. This book will become an eternal indictment of Jewish-Bolshevik bestiality and must open the eyes of all the peoples of Europe to the danger they were in. The peoples of Europe must hear the warning cry of a people who felt Bolshevism at first hand and who owe their salvation from total annihilation to the German armies and their leader Adolf Hitler. If Europe wants to live, Bolshevism must die. Recognising this, the best sons of the Latvian people are fighting today in the German armies for a new and free Europe.

THUS ENDED THE YEAR OF HORROR - THE YEAR OF THE REIGN OF SUBHUMANITY

ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET THE BOLSHEVIK ERA:

The power that came in the name of freedom, equality and brotherhood with promises of a happy life and a sunny future brought the Latvian people the deepest misery, murder and horror. A brief overview of the huge losses: 34,250 people were arrested, deported, murdered or disappeared. This figure is broken down by profession as follows:

Be ru	Deported on 12/14	Arrested and Abducted	Missing after 14.1	Murdered	In total
Agriculture Industry, trade, commerce	3 839	766	551	226	5 381
Traffic, transport Soldiers, police	1 586	1 084	2 988	162	5 820
officers. Employees of public	227	281	2 375	59	2 942
authorities Liberal professions .	982	682	3 340	190	5 194
Homeowners, pensioners Pupils,	1 311	599	569	77	2 556
children - housekeeping.	697	178	209	44	1 128
	196	38	—	12	251
	3 290	364	1 070	49	4 773
	1 953	42	298	3	2 296
cannot be determined	613	2 007	749	540	3 909
together	14 693	6 041	12 161	1 355	34 250
of which					
Men	6 294	5 686	9 801	1 235	23 016
Women	5 174	388	1 604	102	7 218
Children up to 16 years old	3 225	17	756	18	4 016
from Riga	3 540	1 925	5 812	289	11 566
Livonia	2 942	999	1 660	302	5 903
Courland	2 146	583	968	144	3 841
Semgallen	2 655	657	768	110	4 190
Latgale	3 558	986	1 122	206	5 872
unknown	52	891	1 831	304	3 072

